

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XX.—No. 516.

MAY 26, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

INSTITUTIONS, &c.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ANNIVERSARY will be held at Burlington-house, on Monday, the 28th inst., at one p.m. The dinner will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, at seven p.m. precisely; the President, the Earl of Grey and Elton, in the chair.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.

The EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, Flowers, and Fruit this season will take place on Wednesday, May 30, June 20, and July 4. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by orders from Fellows or Members of the Society. Price on or before Saturday, May 19, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; or on the days of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, OXFORD.

The Trustees request that Applications and Testimonials of Gentlemen who may be desirous of being appointed to the vacant office of OBSERVER may be sent to Mr. GEORGE BRAMWELL, Furnival's-inn, Holborn, London, before the 1st of June next. The salary will be 500l. per annum. House rent free; rates and taxes and gardener's wages paid.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, Donations, and Legacies are greatly NEEDED to MAINTAIN in full vigour this Charity, which has no Endowment. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

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FREE DRINKING FOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION, 11, Waterloo-place, S.W.

PUBLIC MEETING. The Executive Committee invite the patrons and promoters of this association and the public generally to a meeting which will be held in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, the 31st MAY, 1860.

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P., will take the chair precisely at three o'clock. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Radstock, R. A. Stanley, Esq., M.P., the City Chamberlain, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, are expected to attend and address the meeting.

E. T. WAKEFIELD, Hon. Secretary. WILLIAM BRAMSTON, Secretary.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The Thirtieth MEETING will be held at Oxford, commencing on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860, under the presidency of the LORD WROTESLEY, M.A., V.P.R.S., F.R.A.S.

The Reception Room will be at the Divinity School. Notices of Communications intended to be read at the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to H. J. S. Smith, Esq., M.A., Balliol College; George Griffith, Esq., M.A., Jesus College; and George Rolleston, M.D., Lee's Reader in Anatomy in the University of Oxford.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE CLUB.

Members are informed that the CLUB was OPENED on the 15th instant, at 33, St. James's-street, S.W.

At a Special Meeting of the Committee, held on the 7th instant (Lord Elcho, M.P., in the chair), the following noblemen and gentlemen were nominated a sub-committee to carry out the new arrangements:—

Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart. Lt.-Col. G. M. Hicks Alexander Stavelay Hill, Esq., D.C.L. Lt.-Col. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay Thomas S. Egan, Esq. Lt.-Col. Viscount Ranelagh Lt.-Col. Earl Grosvenor, M.P. Captain Josiah Wilkinson

By order, WILLIAM DE CARTERET, Secretary. Club-house, 33, St. James's-street, 17th May, 1860.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Carrington Lodge, Richmond, near London.

This school having been removed to more extensive premises there is accommodation for additional boarders. The pupils are efficiently prepared for the Public Schools, Universities, and professional life, including the Army, Navy, and Civil Service.

The year is divided into three terms, the charges for each being twelve or fourteen guineas. For a prospectus, with other particulars, apply to the Principal. April 24, 1860.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, HARLOW, is

especially intended to afford the SONS of GENTLEMEN a careful training in the principles of the Church of England, in addition to the ordinary course of instructions pursued at the public schools. Students intended for the Military, Naval, or Civil Services are prepared for the Public Examinations, &c.

French and German by a foreign Professor. Each boy has a separate dormitory. Easter Term begins this year April 16th. For further particulars apply to the Rev. the President, or to the Rev. CHARLES MILLER, Vicarage, Harlow.

BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The

Trustees are desirous of receiving APPLICATIONS for the OFFICE of HEAD MASTER to this anciently endowed grammar school.

The election will be made subject to the provisions of a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery, which requires the Head Master to be a Master of Arts, at least, of one of the English Universities.

He will be required to reside, free of rent and taxes, at the dwelling-house attached to the school; but he will not be allowed to take boarders nor to accept any cure or employment, ecclesiastical or civil.

Any further information may be obtained by reference to the Secretary, to whom applications and testimonials must be transmitted on or before the 12th of July next.

ALFRED R. MILLER, Secretary. 14, Queen-square, Bristol, May 11, 1860.

HOME EDUCATION.—A Clergyman's

Wife, having no young children, would be happy to TAKE CHARGE of a few little GIRLS, and watch them with maternal care. Their education would be superintended by a daughter who has had eight years' experience as a governess, and can have unexceptionable testimonials from the families with whom she has resided.

Full particulars will be given upon application to "A. B.," care of Mr. Gould, Printer, Swaffham, Norfolk.

THE PRESS.

NEWSPAPER TRADE.—A YOUNG

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THE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from nine till dusk. A "mittance" 1s. Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

FOR SALE, for 20l., a Portland Stone

STATUE, in good preservation, representing Ajax, height 7 feet, weight about 39 cwt.; also 3 Garden engines by Tilley and Co., with Copper Pumps, &c., in excellent working condition.

To be seen at G. BUTCHER'S, Lyham-road, opposite All Saints Church, Brixton-hill, Surrey.

ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS

GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORRY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists.

A visit is respectfully requested. Percy

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—Turner, R.A. Cooke, A.R.A. Herring, Sen. Duffield Stothart, R.A. Dobson, Hulme Bennett Frith, R.A. A.R.A. Baring W. C. Smith Ward, R.A. O'Neill, A.R.A. Homsey Topham Roberts, R.A. J. Linnell, Sen. Muller Crope Lewis Etty, R.A. G. Launce Percy Holmes Creswick, R.A. Faed Provins Hayler Elmore, R.A. Bright Niemann W. Hunt McEwan Mulready, R.A. Le Jeune W. Hunt Duncan McEwan MacIver, R.A. Baxter Cattermole Rowbotham Cooper, A.R.A. Nasmyth Taylor Muttie Frost, A.R.A. A. Johnston Catford Muttie Poole, A.R.A. Smallfield

The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL UNION.—RITTER, Pianist,

from Paris, will make his debut TUESDAY, May 29, Half-past Three, St. James's Hall. Sainton will lead, and Piatti play a new Solo. Programme: Double Quartet, E minor, Spohr; Trio, E flat, Schubert; Quartet, C minor, Beethoven; Solos: Violoncello, and Pianoforte. Tickets 10s. 6d. each, to be had of CRAMER and Co., CHAPEL and OLLIVIER, Bond-street. No artists in future will be admitted without tickets signed by J. ELLA, Director.

An extra Matinee will be given June 3th, for the debut of Herr Strauss, violinist, and at which a new Trio will be played by Lubeck, Piatti, and Strauss.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND

MORNING CONCERT, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, is fixed for MONDAY, 18th JUNE, under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge. All the eminent talent of Her Majesty's Theatre and the most distinguished instrumental performers available will appear on the occasion. Further particulars will be fully announced. Boxes, three, four, five, and six guineas; pit stalls one guinea each, for which an early application is solicited, to be had of Messrs. CHAPPELL, Messrs. LEADER and COCK, New Bond-street; Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and CO., HAMMOND'S (late Julien), Regent-street; Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, Old Bond-street; Mr. AUSTIN's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre; and at Mr. BENEDICT'S, 2, Manchester-square, W.

LONDON SOCIETY for TEACHING the

BLIND to READ, Avenue-road, Regent's-park: Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—A GRAND CONCERT, under the patronage of her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, the Right Hon. the Countess of Cadow, &c., will take place at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 12, when the following ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly volunteered their services, will perform:—Madame Catherine Hayes, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss Messent, Miss Lascelles, Miss Eyles, and Miss Ambella Goldard; Messrs. Wilby Cooper and Santley; Herr Becker, and Signor Piatti.

Full particulars will be shortly announced. Sofa stalls, 7s. 6d.; balcony (front row), 7s. 6d. and 5s.; area, 5s. (all numbered and reserved); unreserved seats, 1s. A limited number of reserved seats at 10s. 6d.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, Regent-street; ADDISON, HOLMES, and Co.'s, Regent-street; CHAPPELL and Co.'s, New Bond-street; Mr. MITCHELL'S, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; KEITH, PROWSE, and Co.'s, Chancery; FABIAN'S Musical Library, Circus-road, Portland-town; Mr. AUSTIN's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; and of the Secretary, Mr. JOHN SELZ, at the Institution.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for

week ending Saturday, June 2nd. WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—POPULAR FETE, BALLOON ASCENT, Military Bands, &c., &c.

Monday, open at 9; Tuesday to Thursday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

Friday, June 1st. SECOND GRAND OPERA CONCERT of the Season. For particulars, see special advertisement. Saturday, open at 10. Concert by the YORKSHIRE CHORAL UNION, and FIRST DISPLAY of GREAT FOUNTAINS. Admission by Season Tickets free; or by payment of Half-a-crown; Children One Shilling.

Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TICKETS are now

ready for issue for the Great International Musical Festival of the Orphéistes of France, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 25th, 26th, and 28th June, at the Crystal Palace, at No. 2, Exeter-hall, or by order of the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The MEETING

of the CHILDREN of the CHARITY SCHOOLS being this year discontinued at St. Paul's Cathedral, the great meeting of Children will be held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, 6th June.

Reserved seats, Half-a-crown (beyond the admission, One Shilling), may be now secured.

FRENCH PLAYS.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE,

King-street, St. James's. Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

FIRST SEASON of the FRENCH PERFORMANCES, under the direction of Mons. ADRIAN TALEDY.

Mons. TALEDY has the honour to inform the nobility and gentry, that he has concluded arrangements to ensure a permanent first-class French Dramatic Entertainment at the Royal St. James's Theatre. He respectfully submits the programme for the First Season, which is about to commence, and hopes that the selection of the following distinguished Artists will be considered sufficient evidence of the care and attention devoted to the undertaking.

The following eminent Artists, from the principal theatres of Paris, will make their appearance during the season:—

Mlle. DELPHINE FIX, Sociétaire de la Comédie Française, will appear in most of the characters which have contributed to her great popularity and brilliant career, and among others in Qui Femme a, Guerre a—Par droit de Conquête, &c.

Mlle. ADELE PAGE, Premier Sujet du Théâtre de l'Ambigu; Créera: Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre; La Sirène de Paris; Un Secret.

Mlle. DUVERGER, Premier Sujet du Théâtre de la Gaîté; Créera: La Tentation; Le Cheveu Blanc—La Lectrice—Les Femmes Terribles.

Mlle. MARIE BASTA, Premier Soubrette—Déjazet—Travestie—Créera: La Paratonnerre; Les Amours de Cléopâtre. And Mme. DOUCHE.

M. GÖL, Sociétaire de la Comédie Française; Créera: Le Duc Job—La Fin du Roman—Doninique le Possédé; Le Mariage de Figaro.

M. BRINDEAU, Sociétaire de la Comédie Française; Créera: La Tentation; Le Père Prodigue—Le Fils de Famille—Le Feu au Convent.

M. LECLERE, Premier Sujet du Théâtre des Variétés; Créera: Les Amours de Cléopâtre; Les Mystères d'été—Deux Anges Gardiens—Les Princesses de la Rampe.

M. PAUL DEVAUX, Jeune Premier Rôle du Théâtre de la Gaîté.

M. A. MICHEL, Premier Sujet du Théâtre des Variétés; Créera: L'Amour des Adrets—Le Mariage aux Neuf Femmes.

M. CADAUX, Chef-d'Orchestre, Auteur des Deux Jacks, des Deux Gentilshommes, et de Colette.

M. LAMBERT EDNERY, Administrateur du Théâtre Royal de Berlin et du Théâtre Impérial de Vienne. Directeur de la Scène.

The permanent troupe will be on the most complete scale, and will comprise many of the most efficient Artists of the Parisian Theatres.

Prices of Admission.—Stalls d'Orchestre, 7s. 6d.; Stalls de Balcon, 5s.; Parterre, 2s.; Galleries, 1s.

Private Boxes from Two Guineas upwards.

The Season will consist of Sixty Nights, commencing on Monday, May 28th, 1860. Private Boxes and Terms of Subscription may be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, at the Libraries and Bookellers.

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MICROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHIC NOVELTIES; now ready, Dr. Livingstone, Cardinal Wiseman, Charles Dickens, Albert Smith, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Ecco Homo, Paul preaching at Athens, St. Paul's Cathedral, Houses of Parliament, The 5l. Bank Note, Smuggler's Watching, Windsor Castle, Congratulation, Interior of Highland Home, View of Dover, Sheepwashing, The Corsairs' Tale, The Death of Ananias, 2s. 6d. each, or post free for 25 stamps.

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—Household Words, No. 345.

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The Field newspaper, under the gardening department, gives the following valuable testimony:—"It is marvellously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air."

—June 6, 1857.

7. THROGMORTON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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the property of the Rev. H. WELLESLEY, D.D. Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford. Part the Second, consisting of a splendid Series of the Works of the Early Italian School, described in the thirteenth volume of Bartsch's "Peintre Graveur," comprising specimens by Mantegna, Baldini, Campagna, Mocetto, Niccolotto da Modena, &c.; the "Gioco dei Tarocchi," and an extraordinary series of genuine Nielli, many of them unknown to M. Duchesne, and of the most refined quality, selected from the Sykes, Wilson, and other celebrated cabinets.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

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MESSRS. CHINNOCK and GALS-

WORTHY are instructed by the owner to **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at the Gallery, No. 21, Old Bond-street, on **MONDAY, JUNE 18**, and ten following days, this very extensive and valuable **HISTORICAL COLLECTION** of more than 50,000 original MSS. and **AUTOGRAPH LETTERS**, with 16,000 portraits and crests of the writers. Among them are the kings, queens, and most eminent persons of nearly all nations, to important documents, arranged chronologically, in more than 100 folio vols., of 200 pages each, elegantly bound. Each vol. will be sold separately, being complete as a collection of about 300, with many portraits. In British history they commence with the very rare ones of the Cardinal Beaufort, Duke of Gloucester, Richard III., and all the kings and queens regnant to and of Victoria. Also very valuable Shakespearean parchment deeds, relics, &c., including the magnificent Garrick vase, made from the mulberry tree that Shakespeare planted in his garden at Stratford-on-Avon in 1602. In American history the first President, General Washington, to President Fillmore. The papers of eminent persons of these two nations only occupy more than forty vols. In French history, Louis XI. to Louis Napoleon. During this, its most important period, this collection is very rich in those who were the most prominent during the Revolution of 1789 and the reign of the Great Napoleon, including many hundreds of his own letters and papers, and those of all his family. No expense or trouble during forty years has been spared to make this portion of the historical collection unique. There are also a great many Austrian, Bohemian, Danish, Egyptian, Prussian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, and other documents. A magnificent collection of more than 600 very fine drawings, including those of the 236 Sovereign Pontiffs of and from the Apostle St. Peter, 14,000 rare and many beautiful portraits (no duplicates), many prints, about 600 models of and from antique gems, including 245 from the Prince Potemkin's collection, about 100 choice impressions from established likenesses of eminent persons, British and foreign, and many other interesting subjects; in four cabinets, the set of about 300 French Assignats, about 1500 medals and coins in gold, silver and bronze, from a large to the smallest size, many very rare; a choice and unique collection of 15 various equestrian and other Napoleon bronzes, from the periods 1792 to 1815; marble busts of Napoleon, by Canova and Chaudet; also miniatures of Napoleon, by Isabey and other eminent artists, engravings, and fine portraits of Napoleon by L. David, Mollere, by Mignard, Shakespeare by Simon Vouet, and Milton by James Housman; also books, relics, and curiosities, of which the following are connected with perhaps the most remarkable place alluded to in French history, viz. the ancient Bastille in Paris, destroyed 1789—the key of its front gate entrance, certified by J. S. Bailly, Mayor of Paris, and dated Sept. 4, 1793, to M. Palloy; the other key of the Bastille was taken from Paris to America, by General Lafayette who presented it to General Washington; it is deposited at Mount Vernon. Also 29 lines written by the Man with the Iron Mask on the leaf of his book that was one side blank; he was confined in the Bastille, and died there. This remarkable document was found on the floor of the writer's cell, where it had been secreted, and discovered by M. Palloy when the ruins of this appalling place of torment were being removed. This great historical collection, of which the above is only a slight outline, has taken 40 years of the most assiduous labour of the proprietor to form, and is altogether unique.

Catalogues are being prepared, and may be obtained 14 days prior to the sale, of Messrs. CHINNOCK and GALS-WORTHY, Auctioneers, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, 21 and 22, Vernon-terrace, Montpellier-road, Brighton. Physician, Dr. HORACE JOHNSON. Patients residing in their own houses can take the douche and other fixed baths in the establishment.

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MENTAL DISORDERS.—WYKE HOUSE, Slon-hill, Isleworth, Middlesex, W., a private Establishment for the Residence and Cure of Ladies and Gentlemen mentally afflicted.—Application to be made to Dr. R. GARDNER HILL, 8, Hyde-street, Manchester-square, W.; or to Dr. E. S. WILLET, M.D., Wyke House, the Proprietors.

THE TIMES, Post, or Globe POSTED the evening of publication, at 2s. a quarter: *Herald or Chronicle*, 20s.; *Daily News* or *Evening Herald*, 15s.; *Th. Times*, second edition, 30s.; *Edin.*, second day, 16s. 6d. Answers required and orders prepaid.—JAMES BARKER, 19, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

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THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, No. 6 (for June), will be published on Tuesday the 29th inst., price 1s., with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS:
London the Stronghold of England.
Lovel the Widower. (With an Illustration.)
Chap. VI.—*Cecilia's Successor*.
The Maiden's Lover.
The Portent. II. *The Omen Coming on*.
Studies in Animal Life. Chap. VI.—*Conclusion*.
Framley Parsonage. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter XVII.—*Mrs. Polden's Baby*.
XVII.—*Mrs. Polden's Conteratione*.
XVIII.—*The New Minister's Patronage*.
William Hogarth: Painter, Engraver, and Philosopher.
Essays on the Man, the Work, and the Time. V.—*Between London and Sheerness*.
An Austrian Employé.
Sir Self and Womankind. By William Duthie.
The Poor Man's Kitchen.
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St. Cyprian St. Basil
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London: PIPER and Co., Paternoster-row.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, Edited by DAVID MASSON, No. VIII. (For JUNE 1860) will be **READY** on **MONDAY, May 28th**. Price 1s.

CONTENTS:
1. The Suffrage, Considered in Reference to the Working Class and to the Professional Class. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice.
2. Four Sonnets. By the Rev. Charles (Tennison) Turner.
3. Shelley in Pall Mall. By Richard Garnett.
4. The Ramsdale Life-boat: a Rescue.
5. The Sleep of the Hyacinth: an Egyptian Poem. By the late Dr. George Wilson, of Edinburgh (concluded).
6. Poet's Corner; or, an English Writer's Tomb. By Charles Alston Collins.
7. The Boundaries of Science: a Dialogue.
8. Tom Brown at Oxford. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Chaps. 19, 20, 21.
9. The Elder's Daughter.
10. The Royal Academy.
11. Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. Wilson. By J. M. Ludlow.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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THE QUARTERLY INDEX to CURRENT LITERATURE, No. V., comprising a reference, under its Subject, to Articles on Literature, Science, and Art in the leading Serial Publications (including the *Times* newspaper), and to every Book published during the Quarter in England and America.

Subscription, 4s. 4d. per annum, including postage.

II.
THE NEW TALE BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE LAMPLIGHTER" AND "MABEL VAUGHAN."

EL FUREIDIS: a Tale of Mount Lebanon. By MARIA S. CUMMINS, Author of "The Lamplighter." In 2 vols. post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

III.
THE PRESENT CONDITION OF SWITZERLAND. THE COTTAGES of the ALPS; or, Life and Manners in Switzerland. By a LADY. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, 21s.

IV.
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V.
The OVERLAND TRAVELLER: a Companion for Emigrants, Traders, Travellers, Hunters, and Soldiers traversing great Plains and Prairies. By Captain R. B. MARCEY. With numerous Illustrations. [Shortly.]

VI.
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THE CRITIC.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE USUAL ANNUAL ACCOUNT of the British Museum has just been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, on the motion of the Right Hon. SPENCER WALPOLE.

In the first place, we learn from it that the estimated expense for the current year 1860-61 amounts to 100,850*l.*, a sum not quite so large as that voted last year, namely 100,997*l.* 10*s.*; and from this there has to be deducted 10,181*l.* for buildings, heretofore forming a distinct item in the Civil Service Estimates, Class IV., as "British Museum Buildings." Of the estimated amount for the present year 39,084*l.* is charged for salaries, and 21,532*l.* for purchases. Nearly one-half of the latter, namely 10,000*l.*, is allotted to the purchase of printed books; for the purchase of MSS. the amount set down is 2600*l.*; for fossils, 800*l.*; for zoological specimens, 1500*l.*; for coins and antiquities, 3000*l.*; for prints and drawings, 2000*l.*; and for special purchases, 3750*l.*, to be allotted as follows; namely, for coins at Lord Northwick's sale 950*l.*, for the Ryder collection of MSS. 800*l.*, and for the Greg collection of minerals 2000*l.*

During the past year the number of visitors admitted to view the general collections in the British Museum was 517,895, showing a slight falling off as compared with the preceding year, when the number was 519,565. The number of readers admitted to the splendid new Reading Room was 122,424, giving an average of 418 per diem, each of whom upon an average consulted more than eight volumes per day. This, we suppose, is exclusive of the works of reference contained in the Reading Room itself, about which, if a return could be made, the number of volumes consulted would be much greater.

Mr. JONES reports that in the Department of Printed Books "the total number of articles received, including broadsides, play-bills, and other miscellaneous pieces, is 228,438, of which 690 were received under the International Copyright Treaty. Of the articles received, exclusive of broadsides, play-bills, photographs, &c., 33,559 are complete works; of these 22,481 were purchased, 1360 presented, and 9718 acquired by copyright." Mr. JONES also reports the progress made in the compilation of the several catalogues, which appears to be considerable; showing that the assistants really do their work well, whatever may be the difference of opinion between them and Mr. GLADSTONE as to the easy and agreeable nature of their duties, which, he (Mr. GLADSTONE) contends, should be taken as a plea for the miserable amount of their salaries.

In the Department of MSS. Sir FREDERIC MADDEN reports also upon the progress of the catalogues, and enumerates some of the rarer specimens of MSS. purchased by him from the amount voted in the last grant. Among these we find, "A copy on vellum of the 'Antiquitates Judaice' and 'De Bellis Judaeorum' of Josephus, in Latin, written at Alcabaca, in Portugal, in the 12th century." "A fine copy on vellum of William of Malmesbury's work, 'De Gestis regum Angliae,' of the 12th century." "An original charter of Baldwin II., Emperor of Romania (Constantinople), confirming lands to St. Bavon at Ghent, in 1269, and sealed with his very rare golden bulla." "Eighteen Greek MSS. on vellum, including a very fine copy of the Homilies of Gregory of Nazianzum, of the 10th century, &c." "A copy on paper of Dante's 'Divina Commedia,' valuable on account of the correctness of the text." "Nearly 150 autograph letters of Michael Angelo Buonarroti." "A large folio volume, containing the original despatches communicating the principal victories obtained by the British navy over the fleets of France and her allies, in the course of the revolutionary war, 1794-1806; collected by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, 1821; illustrated with portraits, and sumptuously bound in blue velvet, with silver gilt bands, clasps, and ornaments. Presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty."

In the Department of Antiquities Mr. BIRCH reports that "the new room for Assyrian sculpture, on the basement floor, has been completed, and the collection of bas-reliefs from the palaces of Sennacherib and Sardanapalus III., excavated at Koyunjik by Mr. RASSAM and the late Mr. LORTUS, under the superintendence of Sir H. C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., has been arranged in an order corresponding as far as possible with the original position of the several slabs, and illustrating the subjects represented in the sculptures. Explanatory titles are being inscribed, and, as soon as the stone fixings and other fittings are cleaned and finished, the room will be ready for public exhibition." Mr. BIRCH then goes on to enumerate the several sculptured remains brought over by Mr. NEWTON from the ancient Halicarnassus, Branchidae, and Cnidus; but, as we have already brought these under our readers' notice, we shall pass on to what he says respecting the magnificent collection of coins presented to the nation last year by the Count DE SALIS, or, as we believe the donor prefers to be called, Mr. DE SALIS. We mentioned this munificent present at the time when it was made, but were not then in a position to speak particularly of the rarities it contains. Mr. BIRCH now informs us that "the first portion of a large and valuable collection of coins, presented by Mr. J. F. W. DE SALIS, has been received. It consists of 3434 pieces in gold, silver, billon, and copper, all of which exhibit types or varieties not previously in the national collection."

The Superintendent of Natural History, Professor OWEN, reports

favourably of the progress made in the departments under his control, so far as regards the labours of arrangement, cataloguing, and preservation. Among the acquisitions thus made some are of considerable importance, especially in the Zoological department; but want of space will not allow us to particularise them.

Finally, in the Department of Prints and Drawings, Mr. CARPENTER reports several very valuable acquisitions both of drawings and engravings in the Italian, German, French, Dutch, Flemish, and English schools. We have only space, however, for two items: namely: 1. "A sulphur impression from a Pax by Maso Finiguerra, of the Virgin and Child enthroned, surrounded by Angels and Saints. It is not known whether the silver niello plate exists, but an impression from it, printed on paper, is in the collection of the Archduke Albert at Vienna, which will be found described by Duchesne in his 'Essai sur les Nielles.' This sulphur, though injured, retains much of its original beauty." 2. "Les Lettres de Madame de Sévigné," illustrated by 9316 portraits, views, fac-similes," &c. This work, which is in thirty-eight quarto volumes, and half-bound in morocco, was bequeathed to the Department of Prints and Drawings by the late ELLIS ELLIS, Esq., of Bath.

And here we conclude our notice of the acquisitions made by the Museum during the past year, trusting before long to announce the adoption of some definite scheme for the enlargement of our great national establishment in close proximity to its present site.

ENTERTAINING THE VIEWS to which we gave expression last week, we are not surprised at the rejection of the Paper Duties Bill by the Lords. Setting aside the argument about economy and the revenue, to which so much weight has been hypocritically given, and taking those political considerations which really formed the ground of debate, such a Liberal measure as this can scarcely pass the Upper House without a far more serious struggle than has yet taken place. The constitutional question of privilege has yet to be discussed, when Lord PALMERSTON'S Committee has collected the precedents; but, after the clear and able exposition of Lord LYNCHURST, and the list of precedents furnished by that profound lawyer and clever advocate, we cannot expect that anything will be done to controvert the power which the Lords have exercised. Neither do we expect that Mr. GLADSTONE will resign his Chancellorship of the Exchequer on account of the rejection of this Bill. It was by no means a vital part of his budget. He tried to repeal the tax because Government was pledged to make the attempt, and it is not to be supposed that the opposition of those who are similarly pledged, and who themselves admit the duty to be a bad one, is to throw him out. His budget has, in great part, satisfied the country, and his surplus will be increased by the unusual and, as we believe, unnecessary liberality of the House of Lords. Mr. MILNER GINSON, perhaps (having identified himself so thoroughly with the removal of this tax), may think it incumbent upon him to go out. If so, we shall be very sorry, for he is far too useful a man to be spared; and because he cannot do as much good as he is disposed to do, that is scarcely a fair reason for quitting the place where the power of doing good is in his hands.

In the mean time, it is not unamusing to observe the movements of the parties most interested in this question. Lord DERRY thoroughly enjoyed what he had to do, and entered into his work, as he always does, with the zest of a sportsman. He trotted out the precious deputation famously, and knocked over the Bill on Monday night as if it had been a cock pheasant in the Knowsley coverts. Certainly, as has been observed elsewhere, the talent and the argument was all on one side; for not one speaker in favour of the Bill was worth listening to. The division list, indeed, proves that the enlightened zeal of such Peers as the Dukes of BEAUFORT and BUCKINGHAM, Lords CARDIGAN, LUCAN, and STAMFORD was enlisted against the Bill; yet it cannot be denied that the negative of the proposition was supported by some of the most intellectual among the Peers. But if the non-contents have had the best of the talk in the House of Lords, those other non-contents who were made so by the disappointment of their hopes have talked the most bravely out of doors. As we have said before, we do not agree with Mr. BRIGHT. For us, the House of Lords has a great value, even though it have rejected the Bill. Nor do we agree with the writers in the *Daily Telegraph*, who will insist upon pretending to believe—for what can it be but a sheer pretence?—that Lord DERRY is, in point of intellectual culture, only a rather superior jockey. We can understand his hostility to the measure. It is consistent with every act of his life since he had a seat in that House; and if he had only been honest enough to confess the real motive for his conduct, instead of talking about economy and the like, nothing could be said against him in relation to the matter. It is the conduct of those who are outside the two Houses that most amuses us. One very democratic opponent of the Bill is very thankful that we have got a House of Lords; entirely forgetful of the fact that the grounds upon which the majority voted were totally distinct from those upon which it had itself been arguing. Even Lord DERRY, whilst he opposed the tax most vigorously, was forced to admit that it was a bad tax—to be removed as soon as the country can afford to do so.

But the most edifying spectacle of all is that afforded by the *Times*, which follows the hearse of the Bill, like a young heir who has just inherited a fortune from one who has hitherto been indifferent to him, and who tries to atone for his secret exultation by the longitude and latitude of his hat-band. The *Times*, relieved temporarily from a

great danger, is afraid to give full vent to its jubilations; but it is evidently very glad, for all that.

So the tax must be borne awhile longer—how long, will depend upon the exertions of its opponents. If they become disheartened by this defeat, it may last for ever. If not—if, on the contrary, they gain fresh strength—we cannot think otherwise than that its days are numbered.

THE INSTALLATION ADDRESS which Lord BROUGHAM, as the newly-elected Chancellor, delivered to the University of Edinburgh on Friday week, has just been published in the form of a goodly-sized pamphlet. Rescued from the inventive blunders of the reporter, and corrected by the speaker's pen, we can now judge fairly of the merits of that discourse which for upwards of two hours thrilled the ears of the magnates of the Scotch capital. In one sense the address is a perfect literary feat. That an octogenarian speaker should for such a considerable space of time pour forth a constant stream of sentences, often eloquent, and always more or less worth listening to, may well astonish those persons who hold closely by the Psalmist's dictum of threescore years and ten being the limit of man's days. *Certes*, not a few eminent lawyers and statesmen of the present century prove that at eighty, and even many years after, the intellect may be as bright, and the fancy as glowing, as in the very prime of manhood.

When we looked at the seventy pages of print which Lord BROUGHAM's speech fills, our first feeling was simple astonishment that he should have found so much to say on University education. Every reader is acquainted with the outlines of the ordinary academical oration. How the student learns, probably not for the first time, that genius and intellect are good things, but perseverance a better: how economy is a great revenue, and debt a heavy burden: how *So-and-So* were thrifty and persevering, and how they turned out poets or prime ministers, as the case might be: such topics, with quotations from CICERO and QUINTILIAN, VIRGIL and HORACE, appeals to the *genius loci*, and laudations of great men living or dead who have been connected with the institution in question, form in general the staple matter of such discourses. If the speaker be a Scotchman speaking to a Scottish audience, he will probably have the arena of his oratory somewhat enlarged by being enabled to dwell upon a newly-discovered national grievance, or propose erecting a monument to some North British post-diluvian worthy. But common-places about genius and perseverance, quotations from the classical writers, and lists of academical great men, even when backed up by patriotic proposals to do away with an invisible grievance or waste good bricks and mortar, will scarcely occupy the hiatus which seventy pages of printed matter will cover. How then has Lord BROUGHAM, without a grievance or subscription-list, managed to perform the feat just alluded to? By delivering a speech which, *pace tanti viri*, is, in spite of its eloquence, one of the most rambling and discursive performances that we have ever read; by giving new readings of phases in the history of England, in which we regret to say there is much hot-spiced scandal about Queen ELIZABETH, and probably too well founded charges of cruelty against the BLACK PRINCE and the hero of Agincourt; by suggesting at some length that the English language would be greatly improved by the incorporation of a number of words and phrases from "the pure and classical language of Scotland;" by entering deeply into the subject of oratory in general, and especially Attic oratory; by a skilful analysis of the characters of NAPOLEON I., the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and WASHINGTON; by correcting several errors in Mr. HUME's History of England, &c. &c.; by discouraging, in fact, *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. We are very far, indeed, from venturing to affirm that Lord BROUGHAM's speech is not well worth reading, or even that in a University which professes to teach everything such universal knowledge is at a discount. We submit, however, that his Lordship has established a dangerous precedent, if his example should be followed by other academical orators. Universal history reviewed in two hours can scarcely be a very profitable lesson; and when the teacher is a less skilful one than Lord BROUGHAM, we feel very sure that the profit must be *nil*. The really instructive portions of the address are where the speaker compared the *régime* of Oxford and Cambridge with that of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and eulogised (unjustly, we think) the system which allows students "residence under the paternal roof" while they enjoy the benefits of a great educational establishment; or, again, where he discourses with an authority peculiarly his own upon modern eloquence, and says—what he had said forty-five years ago in the *Edinburgh Review*, in almost exactly the same words—that a certain proficiency in public speaking may be acquired "by any one who chooses often to try it, and can harden himself against the pain of frequent failures." One passage in connection with the subject is very interesting. "It is," Lord BROUGHAM tells his audience, "the greatest of all mistakes to fancy that even a carefully-prepared passage cannot be delivered before a modern assembly. I once contended on this point with an accomplished classical scholar, and no inconsiderable speaker himself, Lord MELBORNE, who immediately undertook to point out the passages which I had prepared and those which were given off-hand and on the inspiration of the moment. He was wrong in almost every guess he made. Lord DENHAM, on a more remarkable occasion, at the Bar of the House of Lords, in the 'QUEEN'S case,' made the same mistake upon

the passage delivered before the adjournment in the middle of the first day of the defence." This is much better worth listening to than the story of the death of ENGHEN, or the character of EDWARD III. Of the contents of the speech, on the whole, we may say with MARTIAL (and we remember, when we are pedantic enough to quote Latin, that our subject partially excuses us):

Sunt bona, sunt quedam mediocria, sunt mala plura.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES of the cheap press, apparently bent upon revenging themselves upon Lord LYNDBURST for the part which he took in the Paper Duty debate, wreaked desperate mischief upon his Lordship's Latin. Towards the end of his peroration the veteran orator quoted a line from Sallust to show that wisdom and eloquence did not always go together: *

Satis eloquentiæ sapientiæ parum.

The variety of readings given for these four words is very remarkable. According to the *Daily Telegraph* it is:

Satis eloquentia sapientia parum.

Three blunders in four words is not bad; but the *Standard* is quite equal to it. According to this authority the reading is:

Satis potentia et sapientia parum.

This, perhaps, is superior to the other reading, from the utter hopelessness of the *potentia* and the *parum*, capped and perfected by the unmeaning introduction of the conjunction. Considering the views of the *Morning Star* on the paper duty question, we must say that its treatment of Lord Lyndhurst almost amounts to magnanimity; for it has been guilty of only two blunders in rendering the quotation. According to this it reads:

Satis, eloquentia sapientia parum.

This is certainly the most creditable specimen; because, although two of the words are wrong, two are quite right—and that is something to say.

THE SHAKESPEARE DOCUMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER, from one who has already taken his part in this controversy, presents some important considerations to those who are seeking out the truth:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—Among the many circumstances requiring further elucidation in the present Shakespearian controversy is the number of folios mentioned from time to time as mixed up with the inquiry. It may not be uninteresting to enumerate them, and endeavour to trace their history.

1. A poor and defective copy of the Second folio (1632), bought by Mr. Collier of Mr. Rodd some years before 1849: (Introd. to "Notes and Emendations," 1st ed. 1853, p. vii.)

2. A Second folio in Rodd's possession in January 1847; described in his catalogue of that month as "wanting the title and four leaves at the end, cut, and in soiled condition;" priced 1*l.* 10*s.*

3. An imperfect folio given in 1847 by Mr. Warner to Mr. Rodd (who gave in return 5*l.* as a present for his daughter); described as bound in rough leather, containing MS. notes, and having the name of — Perkins on the fly-leaf or title-page: (Mr. Warner's letter to the *Birmingham Daily Post*, April 16, 1860; cited in the *Athenæum*, April 21, p. 547; Dr. Ingleby's letter, *Critic*, April 28, p. 515.) It is not quite clear whether this transaction took place in 1846 or 1847. From Mr. Warner's letter, it would seem to have been in the former year; but Dr. Ingleby, in his letter, states that Mr. Warner informed him it occurred "at the beginning of 1847." It does not seem quite correct to call the transaction a *sale*, as is done by both these writers. Mr. Warner, it appears, pressed Mr. Rodd to accept the volume as a present, which the latter objected to do, and gave Mr. W. a 5*l.* note as a present for his little daughter. It was not, therefore, a case of bargain and sale, in which the sum of 5*l.* was agreed on as the price of the book by both parties. The 5*l.* may have been what Mr. Rodd considered the mercantile value of the volume; but it may have been less than the value, as the sum was a present for the child: it may, indeed, have been more, if Mr. Rodd were disposed from any motive to act with peculiar generosity.

4. The Perkins folio, as it has been hitherto called, but which, for distinction's sake, had better be termed the *Devonshire* folio. This, a Second folio, was, according to Mr. Collier's account, bought by him in the spring of 1849 of Mr. Rodd, out of a parcel just arrived from the country, and opened in his presence, for the price of 30*s.* This volume, "cropped" and "imperfect" (wanting the title and four leaves at the end, and bound in rough leather), has the name of Thomas Perkins on the cover, and contains a vast number of MS. notes on almost every page, which were not discovered till a considerable time after the purchase: (Notes and Emendations, as before, pp. vi., vii.)

5. A folio, seen at some unnamed time by Dr. Wellesley in Rodd's shop. This volume had an abundance of MS. notes; it had recently arrived from the country, and was put by for another customer; the price being 30*s.*: (Dr. Wellesley's letter, set out in Mr. Collier's Reply, pp. 9, 10.)

In the early part of 1849 Mr. Rodd died.

6. A folio mentioned in Rodd's stock catalogue (Dec. 1849) as a First edition (1623), wanting the title and last four leaves.

7. A folio, mentioned in Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's sale catalogue of Rodd's stock in the same month, as a Second folio, wanting the title and last four leaves, which was purchased by the late Mr. Pickering for 10*s.* This catalogue contains no mention of a First folio.

Thus, apparently, there are seven different folios of Shakespeare traced to the possession of Mr. Rodd. To these may be added:

8. A folio, one in the possession of Mr. Parry, but lost by him many years ago. It contained MS. notes, and had come from a family of the name of Perkins: (Mr. Moore's letter, as set out in Mr. Collier's Reply, p. 13.)

Now, of these different folios it seems pretty clear that Nos. 6 and 7 are one and the same; and that the volume sold at Rodd's death was in fact a Second folio, and not a First: (*Critic*, May 5, p. 545.)

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Collier's account of his purchase of No. 4 is accurate, and that the volume is in the same condition now as it was when it came into his possession, it seems highly probable that No. 2 is the same book as No. 7; that the imperfect Second folio catalogued by Rodd in 1847 was the one sold after his death; as it is most highly improbable that three

copies of the Second edition (sc. Nos. 2, 4, and 7), with exactly the same deficiencies—wanting the title and last four leaves—should have been in the possession of the same individual in the space of less than eighteen months. It seems even very unlikely that two such copies (Nos. 2 and 4), were in Mr. Rodd's possession during that period.

It would seem also probable that No. 5 (the volume seen by Dr. Wellesley) is the same as either No. 3 (Mr. Warner's volume) or No. 4 (the Devonshire folio). It would take too much space, besides being immaterial to the question under consideration, to balance the probabilities in favour of either of these volumes: perhaps it predominates in favour of No. 4 (Devonshire folio), always assuming Mr. Collier's account to be accurate.

This calculation would reduce the number of folios connected with this question and traced to Mr. Rodd to four, the ultimate disposition of which is to be inquired into.

It is further to be considered whether No. 3 (Mr. Warner's volume) may not be identified with No. 8 (Mr. Parry's). The circumstances under which Mr. Parry's volume was lost many years ago are not stated. Nor is it clear how Mr. Warner's came into his possession. But the improbabilities that there should have been three imperfect folios, Nos. 3, 4, and 8 (Mr. Warner's, Mr. Collier's, and Mr. Parry's), all traceable to a person or family of the name of Perkins, seem to be enormous. That there should have been even two seems extraordinary enough. Mr. Parry's evidence shows only that his volume (No. 8) came through his uncle, Mr. Grey, from the Perkins family. Mr. Warner's (No. 3) had the name of — Perkins on the title or fly-leaf. Mr. Collier's (No. 4) has the name of Thomas Perkins on the outer cover, not on the title; and the book has no fly-leaf. Mr. Parry, having seen Mr. Collier's volume (No. 4), is positive that it is not the one he formerly lost. There certainly seems therefore to be a strong probability that Nos. 8 and 3 are identical.

This would, therefore, leave still only four to be accounted for; and as of these No. 4 (Mr. Collier's) is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, there are, in fact only three, viz., Nos. 1, 2 (including 6 and 7), and 3 (including 8).

First, then, what has become of No. 1, Mr. Collier's first defective copy of the Second folio? He says that after the acquisition of his second copy (the Devonshire folio), he parted with the former one. He does not say to whom. It would in some degree help to clear up the mystery that hangs about this part of the case, if Mr. Collier would give this information. But this must depend on his own free will, as no one can compel him to do so.

Secondly, what has become of No. 2, assuming it to be the same volume that was sold after Mr. Rodd's death to the late Mr. Pickering for 10s.? Surely this volume can be traced. Mr. Pickering not long before his death became bankrupt, and a reference to his books would show whether this volume had been previously sold, or whether it was disposed of among his stock. In either case the purchaser could probably be found.

Thirdly, what has become of No. 3, the folio that Mr. Rodd received from Mr. Warner? This is, next to the Devonshire folio, the most remarkable volume of the whole series. It certainly bears in many respects a wonderful similarity to the Devonshire folio. Each is bound in rough leather; each is imperfect; each has MS. notes; and each has the name of Perkins about it: the chief difference between the two, passing by the price, being that Mr. Warner's book had the name of Perkins in the inside, and the Devonshire folio has it on the outside; but this difference is sufficient to prove that the volumes are not identical. A surmise unavoidably occurs to the mind that the sight or possession of Mr. Warner's volume may have suggested the fabrication of the notes in the Devonshire folio—assuming that those notes are fabricated. Such fabrication may have been made by some one who had seen Mr. Warner's folio before it passed into the possession of Mr. Rodd. But it is more likely that the fabrication would have been made by the person who purchased the volume from Mr. Rodd. Is there no clue to this purchaser? Mr. Rodd, who was well aware of the existence of the notes and took an interest in them, told Mr. Warner, according to his account, that he wanted the book for a customer. (It will be remembered, by the way, that the folio Dr. Wellesley saw was, as Mr. Rodd told him, put by for a customer.) Now, it may be surmised that this customer, having become the owner of Mr. Warner's folio, and being in possession of an indifferent copy of the Second folio, may have been struck by the idea of framing a body of emendations incorporating many suggestions of other commentators with several of his own; of writing these in his own folio in a feigned ancient hand; and of giving a semblance of identity to the volume by writing the name of Perkins on the cover. And the fabricator would then naturally destroy the Warner folio.

Of course this is all pure hypothesis; and it must be admitted it cannot stand against the glaring improbability that all this wonderfully laborious work should have been executed within the short period of two years—from early in 1847—when Mr. Rodd became possessed of the Warner folio, to the spring of 1849 (when Mr. Collier bought the Devonshire folio), to say nothing of the inadequate price (30s.) for which the volume was sold to Mr. Collier, a price

so absurdly inadequate to all this amount of labour. But then, on the other hand, it is to be remarked that the improbability arises entirely from the assumption that Mr. Collier's statement as to his acquisition of the Devonshire folio is true and correct in every particular. And it has been shown that that statement is in every respect untrustworthy.

It is to be hoped that some further light may yet be thrown on this part of the case.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., T. J. A.

We have also received from Mr. LEVY, the gentleman whose interesting inquiries into the palæography of short-hand shed such a light upon the history of the stenographic notes upon the margin of the Perkins folio, the following communication:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—About two months back, you were kind enough to insert a letter of mine relating to the Perkins folio. You may probably remember that the object of that letter was to establish the fact that certain short-hand characters, which were (and are) in the margin opposite to a passage in "Coriolanus," could not have been written previous to the year 1774: the system in which the words are written having been invented in that year. Since the publication of my letter, the discovery I then announced has been noticed by other journals, and, if I may say so, accepted. As far as I have been able to ascertain, it has neither been questioned nor contradicted. Two months have now passed, and it is but fair to assume that those most deeply interested in the whole question have had their attention drawn to the discovery. It will also be recollected that I distinctly abstained from expressing any opinion on the other pencillings and ink marks in the folio. I confined myself to the four short-hand words and their meaning.

In the mean time the discussion has taken a peculiar turn. Two questions have been raised. First, are the marginal notes forgeries; and, second, if they are forgeries, who is the criminal? Unless you answer the first question in the affirmative, the second does not arise. But assume for the moment that it has been proved—and satisfactorily proved—that the marginal notes were not written in the seventeenth century, but rather in the nineteenth century, then what clue have we that will enable us to discover the guilty hand that wrote the notes? Delicate ground this. One feels some reluctance in following up the question. Where is the motive for the crime, and what is the object to be gained by the commission of it?

Now the question has been asked by "T. J. A." in *Fraser's Magazine* (May 1860), what has Mr. Collier had to do with the book? Far be it from me for one moment to insinuate that any living man has committed the forgery—assuming it always to be a forgery. But since the discovery of these short-hand words, a great body of evidence has risen up which, on Mr. Collier's part, requires some explanation.

Let us see what that evidence is. In the year 1856, Mr. J. P. Collier published a work entitled "Seven Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton delivered by the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge," with a preface or introduction, and a list of every MS. emendation in the Perkins folio. I must assume that the contents of that book are familiar to the reader. It is with the preface that I have mostly to do, and to that I will now refer.

The affidavit made by Mr. Collier in 1856 is set out at full length. In the 5th paragraph he states that he attended fifteen lectures by Coleridge in 1811; and in the 6th paragraph we find that he has destroyed all the short-hand notes of the said lectures except two "now produced, and marked G and H." It is sufficient to say here that the origin of the affidavit was a pamphlet called "Literary Cookery," against the publisher of which Mr. Collier applied for a criminal information, and that application was supported by the affidavit. Doubt has been thrown on the authenticity and genuineness of those lectures. Mr. Collier says he took them down in short-hand in the year 1811-12 (I do not here enter into the question as to which is the correct year); that he lost his notes for a period of about forty years; and that, having recovered them at last, he published them for the benefit of all.

Mr. Collier writes short-hand—he admits it in his preface; he does even more—he says his father taught it to him; and he advises all persons to learn it. Now the question is, what system does Mr. Collier write, and will he allow an inspection of the documents marked "G" and "H"? For his own interest he should answer these questions. Does he or does he not write the system of John Palmer, 1774; and will he allow an inspection of the documents "G" and "H"?—I am, Sir, yours, &c., M. LEVY.

We have further to announce that Mr. N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, of the British Museum, is engaged in preparing a rejoinder to Mr. COLLIER'S defence, with the result of further investigations. It is also likely that in a very short time our suggestion that the Dulwich documents shall be submitted to the scrutiny of a competent tribunal will be acted upon.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

MORNINGS IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

NO. I.

THANKS TO THE permission kindly accorded to us by the Master of the Rolls, we are enabled to lay before our readers the fruit of some historical rummaging among the public Records of the Realm. The value of this privilege will be at once apparent to any one who can form an idea of how vast the field of inquiry is, and how little labour has been as yet expended upon it. Up to a comparatively recent period, official reticence, and perhaps (if the truth must be spoken) want of order and arrangement, have rendered the public records all but inaccessible to the inquirer, and the consequence is that the writer of each successive history of England has been content to collate the statements of his predecessors, rather than resort to those documents which are really the well-spring of historical truth.

In arranging the results of our searches, we propose, as obviously the most convenient and useful method of arrangement, to take separate reigns, and to use such documents as we have been able to discover, either for the correction of error or for the illustration of some particular point in the history of this country. Partly with a view of taking a reign respecting which much remains to be cleared up, and partly because documents belonging to that reign come first to our

hand, we begin with the reign of Henry VII.; and the first question we shall offer for solution is: "Whether Henry, immediately after the battle of Bosworth Field, did send to apprehend the Earl of Warwick and confine him in the Tower—as all the historians have deliberately stated, from Hall downwards?" Our reply, based upon the documents which we are about to produce, is that he did no such thing, and that all the historians are in error.

Hall, in his "Chronicle"—a nearly contemporary history—says:

When kyng Henry had not only obtayned this triumphant bataille at the plain of Bosworth against his malicious enemy kyng Richard, but also by the glorious victorie gatt the diademe and possession of the state royall and princely prehemynence of this famous Empire and renowned kyngdome. He hauyng both the ingenious forecast of the subtil serpent, and also fearyng the burning fire like an infant that is a little synged with a small flame: and farther vigilantly forseyng & prudently prouidyng for doubtes that might accidentally ensue: deuyssed, studyed and compassed to extirpate and eradicate all interior seditious & apparant presumpcions whiche might moue any tumultuous route or seditious conuiration against him within his realme in tyme to come. And to obist the first likely mischief, he sent before his departure from Leycestre Sir Robert wylloughby knight to the maner of Sheryhutton in the county of Yorke, for Edward plantagenet Erle of Warwike sonne and heire to George duke of Clarence then beyng of the age of. xv. yeres, whom kyng Richard had kept there as a prisoner duryng the tyme of his vsurped reigne. And surely y^e kyng was not afeard without a cause, for he much mistrusted leas by this young man, some

euill disposed and enuious perones of his glory and auauuncemēt might inuent some new occasion of reuynng of battail against him, which beyng enen from his infancy with many encombrances and troubles vexed & endaugered, desired nothing more hartely then now to lyue in quyetnes, peace and tranquillite. Sir Robert Willoughby accordynge to hys commission receaued of the conestable of the castle the Erle Edward, and him conueighed to London, where the youngelynge borne to perpetuall calamitie was incontinēt in the towre of London putt vndre safe & sure custody.

This statement is accepted by Bacon and by every subsequent historian. Hume says:

Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, was detained in a kind of confinement at Sherif-Hutton, in Yorkshire, by the jealousy of his uncle Richard, whose title to the throne was inferior to that of the young Prince. Warwick had now reason to expect better treatment, as he was no obstacle to the succession either of Henry or Elizabeth; and from a youth of such tender years no danger could reasonably be apprehended. But Sir Robert Willoughby was dispatched by Henry with orders to take him from Sherif-Hutton, to convey him to the Tower, and to detain him in close custody. The same messenger conveyed directions that the Princess Elizabeth, who had been confined to the same place, should be conducted to London, in order to meet Henry, and there celebrate her nuptials.

Circumstantial as this is, it is not the less quite untrue. Bosworth Field was fought on the 22nd of August, 1485, and we find a document which goes very far to show that the unhappy Earl of Warwick was not in the Tower on the succeeding 9th of December. It is an order upon the Treasury for the payment to the Governor of the Tower for boarding the prisoners there; a full list of whom is given:

Dec. 9, 1 Hen. VII.—Henry by the grace of God King of England and of Fraunce and Lord of Irland. To the Tresourere and Chamberlains of o^r Exchequier greting. Where as we certainly understand that oure trusty and wel-beloued Knight Sir James Radelyf Lieutenant of oure Toure of London haith born and susteigned grete costes and charges by oure commaundement for the fynding and bourding of certain personnes late by us to him comytted to kepein sure ward wⁱⁿ oure saide Toure as hereafters particularly doth ensue, that is to wite, for the bording of vii. ffrenchemen by the space of foure wokes, every of them by the woke at iii.s. iiij.d.—iiij.li. xlii. liij.d. Item for the bording of Sir Thomas Dalalaund knight, by the space of viii. wokes, every woke at x.s.—liiij.li. Item for the bording of ii. scottish gentilmen, by the space of vii. wokes, either of them, by the wok at vi.s. viii.d.—iiij.li. xlii. liij.d. Item for the bording of a preest called Sir George, by the space of viii. wokes, every woke at vi.s. viii.d.—liij. liij.d. Item for the bording of cone Pudsey, by the space of v. wokes, every woke at vi.s. viii.d.—xxxij.s. liij.d. Item for the bording of John Say, by the space of ii. wokes, either of the woke at vi.s. viii.d.—xij.s. liij.d. Item for the bording of John Thurston, by the space of oon woke, iij.s. liij.d. Item for the bording of David Lloyd gentilman, by the space of viii. wokes, every woke at vi.s. viii.d.—liij.s. liij.d. Item for the bourding of th erle of Surrey, by the space of iij. wokes, every woke at x.s.—viii.li. Item for the bourding of iii. men of the said Erle, by the space of iij. wokes, xxx.s. Item for the bourding of John Wayneffete by the space of vii. wokes, every woke at vi.s. viii.d.—xvi.s. viii.d. Item for the bourding of John Mason, by the space of v. wokes, every woke at iij.s. liij.d.—xvi.s. viii.d. Amounting in all unto the some of xxxij.li. xvj.s. viii.d. Whereof the said James hath not had of us, as yet, any maner of payment, or other assignement for his contentacon in this partie. We wol therefore and charge you that of our tresoure ye duly content and paye w^{out} delay unto the saide Sir James the saide particular sommes and every parte thereof, for the causes above rehersed, withouten prest or othere charge to be set or layde upon him for the same. And these oure l^{tes} shalbe yor sufficient warrant and discharge anempst us in that behalf. Yeven undre or prive seell at o^r palays of Westmonster the ixth day of December the furst yere of o^r Reign.

It may be observed *en passant* that, whatever the hardships of a committal to the Tower may have been, the want of good keep cannot be numbered with them. According to the then value of money, the sum allotted for the "fynding and bourding" of Sir Thomas Delalaund was between six and seven pounds sterling per week; and even for more common men the sum named is very handsome.

It also seems pretty certain from this document that, wherever the Earl of Warwick was at the time, he was not in the custody of the Lieutenant of the Tower; and this is confirmed by the following document, which informs us very specifically where he really was:

Feb. 24, 1 H. VII.—Henry by the grace of God King of England and of Fraunce and Lord of Irland. To the Tresourere and Chamberlains of oure Exchequier greting. Forasmoch as oure most dere modre at our singular plesur and request of late hadde the keping and guiding of the ladies doughtiers of King Edward the iijth, and also of the yong lordes the duc of Buk. therles of Warwik and of Westmorland to her grete charges / for the which our right trusty servaunt Maister William Smyth keper of oure Hanaper wⁱⁿ oure Chauncery at oure special commaundement hath paid and delivered unto oure saide Modre the sum of £200, for the which he hath not hadde of us any warrant or other matier suffisaunt for his discharge in the premisses. We wol therefore and straitly charge you that ye at the receipt of oure saide Exchequier in the booke called the Peell do levie on taillle of the aforesaide some of £200 upon the said Maister William Smyth of thissues and profittes of oure saide Hanaper, and that taillle soe levied ye deliver unto him for his indemnite in the premisses / and that ye for your discharge make issue of the saide some for the causes and considerations aforesaide. And thies oure l^{tes} shalbe unto you in this behalve warrant suffisaunt and discharge. Yeven undre oure prive seell at oure palays of Westminster the xxiiijth daie of February the furst yere of o^r Reign.

So that at the end of February 1486 the Earl of Warwick was under the care of Margaret, the King's mother, and by her nurtured in the company of his relatives. Henry had married the Lady Elizabeth on the 18th of January 1486, and shortly afterwards the imposture of

Lambert Simnel was attempted, at which time the Earl was brought forth to the public to expose the cheat. Probably it was after that event that he was consigned to the Tower; whence he never issued, but to suffer death on the 21st of November 1498.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of the Life of Ary Scheffer. By Mrs. GROTE. London: Murray. 1860. pp. 166.

THIS IS NOT A LIFE, but the meagre and imperfect materials of a life. The authoress is evidently unaware, as many other memoir-writers are, that biography is an *art*, and a singularly laborious one—the art of painting a human life by many and conscientious touches, of giving a portrait in black and white; not merely of telling a story. Incident, despite the old superstition on this head, is the least part of a biography. Or why is Boswell's Johnson the best of biographies? It is *human character* with which biography has to deal. Get at that, and you make any life interesting. Not every man, not every "distinguished" man, is worth so much pains. Such a man certainly was Ary Scheffer; not merely on account of the work he did in the world, but—and both reasons are wanted—for his character: a character of rare steadfastness, fidelity, nobleness. When such a portrait is taken, it should be done once and for all; not as here, in a way which leaves room, nay demand, for half a dozen more of the same subject. There is something graceful in the fact of an eminent French painter's life being written by an English hand; and we could have wished the execution had answered to the idea. The deficiency in this case is of honest reality, of living detail. It is a colourless, impersonal kind of book. Were it not for a few incidental allusions, no reader would have guessed that the writer had been on long and familiar terms of intimacy with the subject of her memoir. We never see him face to face, only *hear* of him, as we do of a speaker when reported in the third person. We never get at his personality, except indirectly and by inference. What were his likes and dislikes? How did he look? What books did he read? What sort of a studio did he work in? (and a French *atelier* has its differences from an English studio.) These are a few, taken at hap-hazard, of the hundred questions we would fain have answered about the man Scheffer, which this highly respectable volume leaves unsatisfied. The writer is all the time thinking not about these impertinent details, in her eyes "unworthy the dignity" of a biography; but about writing immaculate "governess's English": an enterprise in which she succeeds moderately well, in her generalising, oracular way, in a style something between sublimated penny-a-lining and a diplomatic *précis*. To tell the truth, were it not for the respect due to the sex, we might be tempted to describe the authoress as a female prig.

The Life of Scheffer will have to be written again, it is clear, in a more adequate and human manner. And this implies much waste of human labour and of bookshelves. Meanwhile, let us winnow some connected account of this memorable man from such materials as the present bald attempt supplies. The glimpses of him we do get are of real interest. If Mrs. Grote, instead of confining her ambition to correct English, had but guessed the inestimable value of reality, of detail, of rightly-marshalled and authenticated facts! But she is not solitary in her innocence of such suspicions.

Ary Scheffer, the noblest spiritual and religious painter the French school has produced, was French only by education. By birth he was a Dutchman, born at Dordrecht on the 10th February 1795. On his mother's side he was wholly of Dutch extraction. But his father was a German, a painter possessed of a competent private fortune, who had settled in that city. His maternal grandfather, M. Arie Lamme, was one among those who resisted the government of the Prince of Orange. After the foreign intervention of 1787, his house was pillaged, his life in danger, and he for some years compelled to find safety in Belgium.

Ary was the fourth child in a family of six; eldest of the surviving three. His two younger brothers, Arnold and Henri, were both endowed with talents, the latter for the arts; but both wanted that best of all talents, a firm and decisive character, which was one of Ary's gifts. His mother was by nature "possessed of great personal advantages, as well as of superior mental endowments," such as had made her before marriage "an extremely attractive young person," to use our authoress's prim and "strictly proper" words. Before marriage she was a devoted daughter; after it, a devoted wife and mother. Grief for the loss of a daughter at the age of five years, with the fatigues and anxieties of nursing her husband during a malady of several years' duration, ending only with his life, entailed on her a long illness and a permanent heart-complaint, which rendered her whole subsequent life a painful one, and ultimately abridged it. The painter's father is described as "a man of honourable character, a respectable artist, and an affectionate father, attached also to his wife," yet in temper "sullen, reserved, and deficient in sympathy towards those with whom he lived;" defects which, in the wear and tear of daily life, almost counterbalanced his virtues, and, as we well believe, rendered the domestic circle "not a happy one." He died when the young Ary was about nine or ten years old, leaving his widow a fortune originally of 300,000 francs value, but reduced to about half that value by one of the results of the French Revolution and of Holland's annexation to the French Republic, namely, the arbitrary spoliation of the hapless "public creditor"—one of the "Napoleonic ideas."

Of course Ary's talent for design had showed itself at the precocious age usual in painters. And he had passed many an hour "in childish attempts at painting in his father's *atelier*," where guidance had been extended by the paternal hand. One of his father's last injunctions (poor father! richer than he knew!) to Mme. Scheffer—and a truly judicious one—was, "to restrain Ary's propensity to compose pictures at an age when the study of drawing, anatomy, and perspective was the more fitting occupation and preparation of an aspiring artist." But a picture of his, "painted before he was quite twelve years old," was exhibited in the "Salon" at Amsterdam, and there "attracted much attention and approbation." And at fifteen he paints "Hannibal jurant de venger la mort de son frère." Ary's general education had been mainly received from his mother, who devoted herself to her children. After his father's death he was sent for a short time to Lille, where he lived *en pension*, and pursued "his professional studies under the best masters to be found there." Mrs. Grote's solitary extract—why a solitary one?—from the numerous letters of maternal counsel written during this period, gives an interesting glimpse of the fervent hopes and affection—ballasted by the soundest sense—which animated the future artist's mother:

If you could but see me kissing your picture, then after a while taking it up again, and, with a tear in my eye, calling you "my darling," "my beloved son," you would then comprehend what it costs me to use, sometimes, the stern language of authority, and to occasion to you moments of pain. I cherish the fond hope of seeing you, one day, take your place among the first painters of the age, perhaps of any age. Work diligently; be, above all, modest and humble; and when you find yourself excelling others, then compare what you have done with nature herself, or with the "ideal" of your own mind, and you will be secured, by the contrast which will be apparent, against the effects of pride and presumption.

Such precepts found an apt pupil in the naturally modest, generous-minded son. That she might advance the artistic future of her sons, the anxious mother, who only considered what was advantageous for them, resolved on the painful effort of expatriation, of removing from her native city and country, her own family and friends, and of settling in Paris, where she had neither connections nor friends. There alone, as she thought, good artistic instruction and the best development of their unquestionable talents could be obtained. To Paris she, "about the beginning of the year 1811," removed her modest, frugal *ménage*. Arnold and Henri were left behind at school in Holland. Ary went with her, and at the age of sixteen became a pupil of Guérin. Guérin, a follower of David, and a distinguished member of the "classic school," now so out of date, and to the English mind utterly obsolete and uninteresting, was "the painter most in repute as a teacher at that time." A year later Arnold and Henri followed:—Arnold to study the Oriental languages. Henri tried many things, music for one, finally painting, as a fellow-pupil with his elder brother of Guérin, and in after years attained acknowledged success. To forward her darling object—the education of her sons—Mme. Scheffer made many a sacrifice; selling her few jewels, dispensing with a regular servant, denying herself every indulgence, and, though still young and attractive, steadily refusing to make a second marriage. To increase her inadequate income, and somewhat relieve the increasing pressure for money, the young Ary began to produce pictures for sale almost during the very first year of his pupilage to Guérin—at all events, as early as his seventeenth or eighteenth year. With this aim in view, strictly historical subjects, such as "The Death of Pliny," "Abraham and the Angels," "Pyrrhus and Fabricius," "Orpheus and Eurydice," all painted between sixteen and nineteen, were, after a year or two, replaced by subjects of a domestic and general interest, like "The Visit to Grandpapa," "The Old Sergeant," "The Old Shepherd;" or subjects of a domestic-historic kind, like "The Death of St. Louis," "St. Louis receiving the Sacrament," &c.

Some technical proficiency, though only an imperfect amount of it, was attained in the *atelier* of Guérin, a slavish disciple of an already waning school. The school of David, as is well known, concentrated its attention on correct design and outline, and on but one type of that,—as exhibited in the antique. It ignored colour, expression, reality, contemporary nature. Its ideal or formula was probably the narrowest, most artificial, any school had ever proposed to itself. The original novelty and vigour which had animated its productions had long ceased to counterbalance the prevalent uniformity, the growing rigidity, irrelevance, and tediousness. Besides the essentially sterile and one-sided kind of instruction to be had under Guérin, imperfect discipline was maintained in the *atelier*. "The pupils were not kept steadily to their studies, and a general laxity prevailed both as to the hour of attendance and to accuracy in work." To the last, Scheffer's technical education remained imperfect. To the last year of his life he was still climbing the hill of technical dexterity, his powers of hand far behind those of his mind. Almost to the last, "he had to try various processes of handling, experiments in colouring, to paint and repaint with tedious and unremitting assiduity." So incomplete had been his early training; so few "secrets of the palette" had Guérin to communicate.

In France, the era of the Restoration was the era of that new Romantic school which in literature and art replaced, once and for all, the Classic school; the conventional giving way "to the sentimental and passionate." "Victor Hugo in dramatic literature, Rossini in lyric music, Géricault and Delacroix in painting; these led the van of the new movement." And the young Scheffer was, fortunately for

himself, carried along by it. Mrs. Grote refers to his picture of "Les Bourgeois de Calais," painted in 1819, when he was twenty-four, as among the first in which was evident an "intention to break through old traditions, and to aim at developing expression and feeling." So early as the previous year, 1818, General Lafayette speaks of him in a letter as "a young painter of distinction," and Lady Morgan calls him "a young but already celebrated artist." The years of struggle which had led up to this, the most deeply interesting of any in an artist's life, are left unrecorded by Mrs. Grote.

In the last-named year (1818) Scheffer was staying, on the most intimate footing, at Lafayette's Château de la Grange, painting the General's portrait. For he was at this period, as most rising artists have (or once had) to be, a diligent painter of portraits as well as of historical and domestic subjects. La Grange was the head quarters of Opposition to the Government of Louis XVIII.—a government bent on restoration of the old power of the noblesse and of the priests.

Here Scheffer made the acquaintance of many distinguished men—Thierry the historian among them, who became a life-long friend. He also entered warmly into the Liberal political movement fermenting around him. He and his brothers, all naturally democratic not to say republican in their tendencies, all mistrusting and hating the Bourbons, became Carbonari, which secret organisation then pervaded France. They even took an active share, under Lafayette, Armand Carrel, Joubert, and the rest, in more than one of the many premature conspiracies, precursors of the Three Days of 1830, which during the years 1818 to 1823 successively missed fire. From the abortive plot of Béfort, in 1822, Ary and Henri both narrowly escaped with life and liberty, and Arnold from a similar miscarriage at Marseilles. Their mother had to suffer cruel anxieties on their account; and though, as one of her sons writes, "she would hardly have survived the loss of any one of them," she, like an old Roman matron, never interfered with their impatient patriotic schemings. Ary contributed also pecuniary help; working hard and incessantly to gain money, not only for his family, but for "the cause," as well as to meet the claims on his generosity of every friend who chose to put in one. A constitutional inability to refuse such requests was one of the amiable man's most striking characteristics. "Scheffer," writes one of his friends, "had become not only the father of his own family, but from this period—as, in fact, during the whole of his life—he was regarded as the holder of a stock purse, into which all might dip their hands when money was wanted. Friends, brother-artists, all who were in need, had recourse to Scheffer's kind aid, for to no application could he turn a deaf ear."

After the failures in political conspiracy of 1822-3, the political activity of the Scheffers subsided for awhile. "Ary's pencil was taking a higher range; his reputation was augmenting, and his works found a ready sale at good prices." It was a halcyon interval in the painter's life, of exemption from care and sorrow. A strong domestic and sentimental bias marks his works at this period, as their titles sufficiently indicate: "Jeune Fille à genoux au pied d'un tombeau," "La pauvre Femme en couche," "L'Enfant qui pleure pour être porté," "La Mère convalescent" (all of 1824), with many other like themes, not to mention various scenes from Scott's "Antiquary," &c. Mrs. Grote—who is familiar with Scheffer's works, but who is, unluckily, a very starched, jejune, unsatisfying kind of critic, giving the most indefinite and unreliable reports of men and things, pictures included—bestows what she calls "a passing tribute of praise" on "Le Baptême" of 1823, and tells us that "for unaffected sentiment, happy arrangement of the figures, and, I will add, agreeable colouring, it reminds us of Greuze, a painter who greatly influenced the artistic taste of his countrymen." She particularises, too, among his many portraits of this period, that of Mme. La Duchesse de Broglie, as a happy rendering of a fine "subject," as among the most carefully-executed of its date, and among his best portraits at any time. The years 1825-30 were the epoch of pictures of "strong action and sentiment," but deficient in "clear and harmonious colouring" and "concentrated effect," such as "Les Femmes Souliotes," "La Défense de Missolonghi," "La Retraite d'Alsace," "La Bataille de Morat," &c.

The years 1825-28 were years of anxiety on his mother's behalf, who was assailed by repeated attacks of her chronic malady, disease of the heart. The intervals were employed by the fond parent "in copying the best of the pictures painted by her own sons (for she had a respectable talent for the art), and in reading" political, literary, and even philosophic books. Her conversation is described as having been intelligent, and her society attractive. In 1826, the Baron Gérard gave Scheffer an introduction, which proved of no ordinary moment in its consequences on the artist's whole subsequent life: an introduction to the Orleans family. Scheffer was employed by the Duke and Duchess as their children's instructor in drawing and painting. His natural mental powers and acquired culture made his society attractive to the Duke and Duchess, among whose faults indifference to intellectual claims did not number. And "from the instructor in art" he gradually passed into the familiar and attached friend *d'une famille royale bourgeoise*. An anecdote is related of Scheffer's relations with the august family, which well illustrates that "self-respect and independence" always so honourably characteristic of the faithful but uncourtly man.

During one of the lessons which, at a later stage, Scheffer was giving to the children of the Royal family, one of the brothers forgot the respect due to the master, and used some unbecoming expressions towards him. Scheffer banished the offending Prince from the lesson. The Queen interposing to obtain a re-

mission of this penalty, Scheffer resigned his appointment. The brothers and sisters were so grieved and discomposed at the loss of their master, that they begged and entreated him to resume his position; yet he was inexorable, until the King adding his own earnest endeavours, Scheffer was induced to give way, and he presided anew over their artistic studies. But he made it a condition that the mutinous pupil should never more join in the lesson, and he was accordingly excluded. I am afraid it must be added that this incident was long remembered by both parties.

The anecdote is honourable also, in the main, to the august family in question; more so than some we have heard are to certain other august families, in their relations to artists and men of genius.

A turning-point in Scheffer's artistic career was supplied by the example of M. Ingres, the sight of whose pictures on the latter's return from Italy—pictures combining elevation of form with mechanical mastery, such as Scheffer still lacked—stimulated his emulation, and roused him into developing his own peculiar faculty for expression and meditative feeling. For M. Ingres he "to his latest hour professed a deep admiration and respect." Among the first-fruits of this new impulse was a picture from "Faust," a poem which Scheffer was to illustrate so often, and with such high results to his fame. "Faust in his Study" was the first; his next, "Margaret at the Spinning-Wheel;" still reckoned among his best productions by some. "Margaret at Church" followed. A vigorous, colourless single figure of Byron's "Giaour" belongs to this period.

1827-30 were for the ardent Scheffer, and ardent French Liberals generally, years of political excitement, again awakened by the reactionary tendencies of Charles X. and his Ministers. The Carbonari renewed their activity. At Lafayette's country *château* and Paris *hôtel* excited politicians—Scheffer among them—were constantly meeting, and inflaming their patriotic indignation still further. So that an excitable painter, hard-worked in his profession and often suffering heavy apprehensions on his mother's account, had enough to strain his mind and nervous energy. At last came 1830. Into the history of these and similar political events Mrs. Grote enters with much, and, as it seems to us, considering the general meagreness and insufficiency of her Memoir, undue minuteness. The disproportionate emphasis and space (nearly half the volume) given to such public matters, to explosions so barren of abiding good, and whose very echo has long ceased to have an interest, produce the most unpleasant effect, one quite out of keeping. All that vulgar dust fills one's throat. Bewilderment and tedium seize the mind which hoped to have been refreshed amid a serener, nobler world. Scheffer took a deep interest, and even performed an active and conspicuous part, in French politics—always so violent and effervescent, or so inert. This it is interesting to know. It shows he was no mere man of vehicles and mediums, as no truly great artist ever is. Still art, not politics, was the business and meaning of his life. The relative proportion should be preserved in the written memoir. All this while we only get slight accidental glimpses of the man personally; of that private life and character of which we want to learn something, in order that we may understand the whole—that we may interpret the art by the life, and *vice versa*.

In July 1830 "Scheffer was among those who fought unceasingly through two of the 'glorious days.'" On the third, M. Thiers and he were the bearers of a written invitation from the leaders of the revolutionary party to the Duke of Orleans at Neuilly. They made their way through the Barricades on horseback—Scheffer mounted on one of his own horses, Thiers on one the artist had borrowed for him of the son of Marshal Ney. As to what passed at this singular interview, in which an artist and a journalist were the envoys in offering a crown to the irresolute "Roi du lendemain," Mrs. Grote has no details to give. On the subsequent, well-known public negotiations she is prolix.

The terms of friendship on which Scheffer had been with the Orleans family were, of course, not lessened by the part he had taken in the revolution of July. The King gave him orders for the galleries of Versailles, profitable commissions, little congenial to the poetic artist's genius. The heir apparent (now Duke of Orleans) made more welcome purchases of pictures of another stamp. The young Princess Marie, whose genius for art, high and romantic ideal, and untimely fate, form the most interesting feature in the history of her family, became his pupil and friend. The brief sketch of her career noted down by Scheffer in 1839 is one of the most interesting passages in the present volume,—a truly charming record of feminine genius and purity. It was at her master's suggestion she abandoned historical attempts on canvas—made with necessarily imperfect knowledge—for modelling; the two working together at first, with imperfect mechanical experience in sculpture. The success which ultimately crowned the ingenious pupil's efforts is well known, culminating in the famous "Joan of Arc," now at Versailles, which many, Scheffer for one, have called the "finest modern figure" there.

A very important domestic incident of Scheffer's life is thus singularly glanced at by Mrs. Grote:

As a circumstance closely connected with my subject nearly coincides in order of time with this period, I will here mention that, in the summer of 1830, Scheffer became the father of a female infant. It is less common in Paris than in England for young men to contract improvident marriages, and to imperil their whole future prospects from inability to exercise the virtue of self-control. But in place of the casual indulgences of the passions, ever fraught with injuries to a man's humane and generous feelings, Scheffer had formed a more exclusive and satisfying connection. The name and quality of the person to whom he had attached himself remained untold, down to Scheffer's closing hour. All that is known, even to his intimate friends, is, that she died, not long subsequent to the birth of her child.

And is that *all* the nameless lady's history? Had not she too a life and personal identity? We would not press hardly on a fair biographer on such an occasion. But surely here is a new morality unfolded—new to the English public. Where was the "self-control?" Would it not have been just as well if Mme. Scheffer and mendicant friends had *let* the artist marry? The "female infant" was nursed in the country, under her father's directions. Seven years later her existence came to the ears of Mme. Scheffer. At her proposal the child was acknowledged, and brought up at home under her care. Cornélie was the artist's only child, and in due time became the delight and stay of his later years.

In the Salon du Louvre of 1835 Scheffer's noblest poetic work—one of which many have heard who know nothing more of Scheffer—the Paolo and Francesca, made a sensation which in time became an European one. It was bought by the Duke of Orleans, and at the sale of the Orleans property, after the Revolution of 1848, passed into the hands of Prince Demidoff of Florence. More than one replica of it was made by Scheffer. That, on a somewhat smaller scale, now in the Earl of Ellesmere's collection, was one; of which only the finishing touches are from the artist's own hand.

The Life and Labours of Sir Charles Bell. By AMÉDÉE PICHOT, M.D. London: Bentley. 1860.

THE LIFE OF THE GREATEST SURGEON AND PHYSIOLOGIST of our century adds one further illustration to the trite observation, that the highest success is rarely coincident with placid contentment, and that constant struggle is the law of progress in life as in science. His biography is pregnant with lessons of every-day utility. His name cannot be enrolled among the martyrs of science, for he suffered no crucial trial in following his pursuits. But to the last he grieved over the slight appreciation of his labours, and in the meridian of his scientific glory he never found that perfect happiness which imagination falsely paints as the supplement to a distinguished success. It cannot be said that Charles Bell was ignored in his own day, or depreciated through malice and neglect. He attained a full measure of scientific repute, and he found in foreigners especially a kind of "contemporaneous posterity," who honoured his genius with the most generous applause. When he entered, late in life, the lecture-room of Prof. Roux, that distinguished professor dismissed his class, saying, "Gentlemen, enough for to-day; you have seen Charles Bell." But Bell was a man of morbid sensibility, and throughout a life of activity he suffered constant disappointments from the unwillingness of his colleagues and competitors to do respectful homage to that genius of which he was too sensible, and of which we, better than they, can now clearly estimate the proportions through the telescope of time.

Charles was the fourth son of an Episcopal minister with an annual salary of 25*l*. He was born in 1774, the child of his father's old age, from whose small income his three elder brothers had been educated and started in careers, in which the first became a Writer to the Signet, the second, John, a celebrated professor of surgery at Edinburgh, and the third a distinguished advocate, holding the chair of Scottish Law in the University. Early left to his mother's care, Charles Bell never failed to acknowledge how much he owed to her influence in the formation of his character. Like many other great men, he traced to the lessons and the example of his mother the impulses which guided him to greatness. At school he was a dunce, like Scott, and feared himself condemned to some industrial pursuit. But his brother John, already Professor of Surgery at the University, took him in hand; and, as soon as he showed fitness for advancement, directed him to the study of surgery, while he caused him to attend at the same time to university lectures. Here he fed his genius at the lamp of Dugald Stewart, whose lessons of spiritual philosophy at this era, couched in language of exalted eloquence, clothed morals with attractive dignity, and dispelled the influence of the cold scepticism of Hume. These lessons Bell afterwards put to profit in his treatise on the hand, and his commentary on "Paley's Natural Theology." He studied the medical art under Black, the Nestor of chemical science, and Dr. James Gregory, not the least distinguished of the sixteen professors of that name and family. For surgical and anatomical teaching he was indebted to Munro and John Bell. Between Dr. Gregory, the collegiate professor, and John Bell, extra-collegiate, but more successful in his classes, a warm feud existed. John and Charles Bell were excluded from the public service of the Infirmary. Charles was in despair, and offered to pay one hundred guineas, and to present his museum of anatomy to the faculty, if they would allow him to be present at the *post-mortem* examinations, and to make drawings of remarkable cases. This was refused. But Charles Bell was now an accomplished surgeon and an able anatomist. He was, moreover, the most exquisite modeller in wax and the most able anatomical draughtsman of his day. Already he sought to escape from a narrow sphere of disloyal competition, and London loomed in the future of his imagination.

These dreams he realised in 1804, and arrived in London when thirty. The Hunters were dead, and were succeeded in reputation by their nephew, Dr. Baillie, the Court Physician. Of Baillie, Dr. Gregory had said that he was "a great physician who knew nothing but physic," and Baillie retorted that Dr. Gregory "knew everything, including even a slight acquaintance with physic." Charles Bell was kindly received by Dr. Baillie, and by Sir Astley Cooper, at once the

Galen and the Antinous of his day. But this brought little grist to the mill, and Bell exclaims in his solitude: "Where to begin? Where find a resting place? How show my capacity of illustrating my profession?" How many since have asked themselves these questions, and, despairing to find that answer in the future which the present withheld, have turned aside in utter discouragement! Let the many who will yet suffer these pangs take heart from this man's life. He worked out laboriously the answer for which he hoped and strove. A year of frugal study ended in the production of an essay on the anatomy of expression in painting, which Jeffery praised in the *Edinburgh Review*. His book was highly appreciated, and Wilkie determined to take lessons from him in anatomy. But the sale of the book was dilatory, and he began to despair. He was living in a gloomy dilapidated house in Leicester-square, lately the residence of "the Invisible Girl," also possessing a certain mysterious conduit running under the planks, and to which his subjects gave a yet more dreary notoriety: so that his servants left him one by one; his house pupils dreaded to sleep in separate rooms; and, to crown all, "Bell himself one night felt his foot seized by 'an ice-cold hand.'" But he worked on indefatigably, writing letters on hernia, papers to the Royal Society, and lectures; and at intervals carrying out laborious dissections of the brain, of which he already felt the importance, writing to his mother that he was *burning*, or on the eve of a great discovery.

In 1811 he printed his "Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain;" but it was only privately circulated, and was received with discouraging indifference. With the small dowry of his wife he purchased a share in the Windmill-street School of Medicine, and soon became as popular as he was an able teacher. He was elected surgeon to Middlesex Hospital, and devoted himself to practical surgery, visiting the hospitals of Waterloo. Through all this he continued his anatomical studies; and in 1821 his essay on the "Nervous System" appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and set the medical world in a stir. He writes to his brother: "I have made a greater discovery than ever was made by any one man in anatomy." This is much for a countryman of Harvey to say, but hardly too much. Until the publication of his essay, physiologists were still endeavouring to solve the problem which Galen enunciated under Marcus Aurelius: "How is it that in the muscular portions of the body it is at one time motion, at another sensibility, that is abolished, and occasionally both together?" Bell demonstrated that the nerves arise in the brain and spinal cord by two roots, one endowed with motion, the other with sensation. In establishing this great distinction between the character of the nervous filaments and their places of origin, he founded anew the physiology of the nervous system. It remained only to ascertain the special seats of endowment, to limit the localities of general perception, and the seats of the special senses. To trace the conducting filaments and define the centres has been the work of all succeeding investigators; and while Marshall Hall, Magendie, Flourens, Brown Sequard, Lockhart Clarke, Donders, and Purkinje have added vastly to the knowledge of the structure and relations of the nerves, no fact which Bell established has ever been overthrown, nor has any principle which he enunciated become obsolete. He spoke truly when he said that he was the Harvey of the nervous system.

It was honourable to Charles Bell, and characteristic of his exquisite sensibility and goodness of heart, that he long remained doubtful on certain important points, because unwilling to inflict the pain which the necessary vivisections must cause to the animals on whom he experimented. So sensitive was he to the pain which his profession compelled him to inflict, that he wrote at this period in his diary: "To long for increase of business is to solicit increase of torture." The operation of to-morrow "makes him to-day quite miserable." He sought for peaceful happiness in frequent retirement to the country, which he deeply loved. He wrote and lectured now on Animal Mechanics, and accepted the chair of Physiology in the new London University; but, owing to unfortunate differences, he resigned it on the day of opening of the classes. He was knighted by George IV.; but, with a small professional income, and strong love for old associations, he was induced to return to Edinburgh—"still a boy on crutches." He was enthusiastically received, but the enthusiasm cooled down.

Seeking powerful abstraction from many sources of anxiety, he left Edinburgh for an Italian tour, and in wandering through the Italian galleries found materials for enriching the noble fourth edition of his "Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression." This work abounds in eloquent criticism, and is written not only with the judgment and knowledge of a profound anatomist, but with the exquisite taste and feeling of an accomplished art critic. But he was not long to linger among the beauties of nature and of art of which he had so keen an appreciation. He died peacefully in 1842, with the same heart disease (angina) to which Hunter had fallen a victim. His life abounds in proofs of genius and imagination, elevated and strengthened by deep religious feeling. He has left an illustrious example of the power of an earnest will to mould circumstances, and of its inability to command happiness. M. Pichot, his biographer, has collected the records of his life with rare felicity and admirable skill. It is an honourable tribute which a foreigner pays to one of our illustrious countrymen. M. Pichot has invested the striking incidents of a remarkable life with the piquant graces of a lively style, and these are well transferred to the pages of this translation.

HISTORY.

History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth.

By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Vols. V. and VI. London: J. W. Parker and Son. 1860.

IT HAS LONG BEEN A PROBLEM for English historians to explain the seeming reaction in favour of Catholicism under Mary, and the apparent acquiescence of Parliament and people in the bloody policy of the latest years of her reign. There was no doubt as to her zealous belief in Catholicism when she ascended the throne, yet her accession seemed to be hailed with enthusiasm by the whole population. The Reformation had been accepted by a large section of the nation, and the English aristocracy had participated in the "spoliation" of the Church; yet no general movement was made to shake off the yoke of Rome reimposed by Mary, or to stop her career of sanguinary persecution. Mr. Froude's explanations of these phenomena are at least plausible, and they are certainly characteristic. The nation, he thinks, had been disgusted by the excesses of fanatical reformers in the previous reign, who had departed from the *via media* so steadily adhered to by that pattern of moderation, King Henry VIII. The moderate Protestants, he opines, hailed the advent of the Catholic Queen Mary, just as—to use an illustration which is ours, not Mr. Froude's—the moderate reformers in Church and State after the death of Cromwell welcomed back Charles II. Mr. Froude's rationale of the national submission to Mary, when she was earning the terrible epithet by which she is still known to the people (but which her latest historian never mentions to ears polite), is that "the bravest and wisest men would not injure an illustrious cause by conduct less than worthy of it, so long as endurance was possible." They were content, Mr. Froude thinks, to preserve the life of Elizabeth and her rights to the succession; and looked forward patiently to a brighter future under her. It certainly is remarkable that never from her most pliant Parliament could Mary extort any alteration of the succession as it was vested in Elizabeth; and so far Mr. Froude has an important fact to support his theory. As to the joy with which the people greeted Mary's accession, there is surely no need to seek, as Mr. Froude does, a cause in the failure of the Reformation through the intemperance of its promoters. The nation had had enough of Northumberland, and very naturally refused to see his rule perpetuated in the mere name of his son's wife, noble as was the nature of Lady Jane Grey.

However this may be, the story of Queen Mary's reign, as told by Mr. Froude, forms a melancholy volume. He is disposed to credit her with good qualities, but even his ingenuity fails to exhibit them, and few histories are more unrelieved in its sombre and fateful gloom. We see Mary, from the moment she mounts the throne, a narrow and obstinate bigot, whose superstitious fervour has to be restrained by the envoy of Charles V., himself the chief representative of European Catholicism. From the diplomatic correspondence among the manuscripts of the Rolls House, Mr. Froude adduces curious evidence to show that Charles was frightened by the bigotry of Mary on her accession, which he thought endangered the chances of the Catholic reaction. This ominous beginning of the reign has nothing to redeem it. The opposition is as base as the government is contemptible. The cowardly recantation of Northumberland and his fellow-conspirators, the intriguing treachery of his colleagues, make the whole arena of English politics unutterably loathsome; and the only figure on which the eye rests with transient satisfaction is that of Lady Jane Grey, on her brief passage from a mock throne to the scaffold. Presently the vile murk grows deeper. The envoy of Charles, who had at first counselled mercy and moderation, changes his tone, and Mary lends herself eagerly to be the instrument of his "base, bloody, and brutal" policy. Her two dominant emotions, love and religion, assume the most hideous aspects. Her affections are concentrated with terrible intensity upon Philip, the low and crapulous bigot; and in the revulsion consequent upon her discovery of the truth something like insanity seizes her, an insanity not harmless, but ferocious. Her religion is turned to a flaming fire, consuming the noble, the heroic, the pure of heart. It is chiefly among the humblest that resistance to falsehood is unadulterated by weakness or folly. Even Cranmer gives way; and Wyatt's rashly-planned insurrection awakens little sympathy in the feebleness of its conduct. We may be grateful to Mr. Froude for his industry, but few will envy him the task of writing, as he has been forced to write it, the history of Mary, Queen of England.

Yet the narrative carries a certain consolation with it. Not very emphatically, not very forcibly, still with a certain lucidity and quiet truth, Mr. Froude brings out the great fact that the policy pursued by Mary advanced, instead of retarding, the cause of the Reformation. "Had she," he says acutely and justly, "been content with mild repression, had she left the Pope to those who loved him, and had she married, instead of Philip, some English Lord, the mass would have retained its place, the clergy in moderate form would have resumed their old authority, and the Reformation would have waited for a century." Again: "The Catholics were permitted to continue their cruelties, till the cup of iniquity was full, till they had taught the educated laity of England to regard them with horror, and until the Romanist superstition had died amidst the execrations of its own excess." The era of Mary, if it was one of seeming reaction, was one of real transition from halfness to wholeness, from insincerity to sincerity—in short, from Northumberland to Elizabeth. The latter

figures hitherto in Mr. Froude's pages chiefly as "a magnificent girl;" but coming events cast their shadows before, and we can foresee that in his future volumes there will be no lack of an enthusiasm (of a kind) for the great Queen whose reign is to form their theme.

Cranmer's recantation, afterwards nobly atoned for, has been so harshly judged, not to say misjudged, that we are tempted to give, *in extenso*, Mr. Froude's extenuation of it. Mr. Froude is not a writer who, whatever may be the subject in hand, displays much emotion; perhaps in the following passage he comes as near such a display as he ever allows himself. The Archbishop, after his degradation, has received Pole's fulminating epistle:

The exact day on which this letter reached the Archbishop is uncertain, but it was very near the period of his sentence. He had dared death bravely while it was distant; but he was physically timid; the near approach of the agony which he had witnessed in others unnerved him; and in a moment of mental and moral prostration Cranmer may well have looked in the mirror which Poel held up to him, and asked himself whether, after all, the being there described was his true image—whether it was himself as others saw him. A faith which had existed for centuries, a faith in which generation after generation have lived happy and virtuous lives; a faith in which all good men are agreed, and only the bad dispute—such a faith carries an evidence and a weight with it beyond what can be looked for in a creed reasoned out by individuals—a creed which had the ban upon it of inherited execration; which had been held in abhorrence once by him who was now called upon to die for it. Only fools and fanatics believe that they cannot be mistaken. Sick misgivings may have taken hold upon him in moments of despondency, whether, after all, the millions who received the Roman supremacy might not be more right than the thousands who denied it; whether the argument on the real presence, which had satisfied him for fifty years, might not be better founded than his recent doubts. It is not possible for a man of gentle and modest nature to feel himself the object of intense detestation without uneasy pangs; and as such thoughts came and went, a window might seem to open, through which there was a return to life and freedom. His trial was not greater than hundreds of others had borne, and would bear with constancy; but the temperaments of men are unequally constituted, and a subtle intellect and a sensitive organisation are not qualifications which make martyrdom easy.

Life, by the law of the Church, by justice, by precedent, was given to all who would accept it on terms of submission. That the Archbishop should be tempted to recant, with the resolution formed, notwithstanding, that he should still suffer, whether he yielded or whether he was obstinate, was a suspicion which his experience of the legate had not taught him to entertain.

So it was that Cranmer's spirit gave way, and he who had disdained to fly when flight was open to him, because he considered that, having done the most in establishing the Reformation, he was bound to face the responsibility of it, fell at last under the protraction of the trial.

Let us turn to a different scene, that in which Mary receives the Commons to hear them protest indirectly against the Spanish marriage. Something of the queen, as well as of the woman, shines out in her demeanour on this occasion. For the royal speech, Mr. Froude informs us, Renard, the envoy of Charles V., is the only authority. He received it from Mary's lips, and reported it, in one of his dispatches, to his Imperial master. "Translated by him into French," says Mr. Froude, who refers to the Rolls House MSS., "and re-translated by myself into English, it has doubtless suffered much in the process."

The struggle had told upon her. She was looking aged and worn, and her hopes of children, if she married, were thought extremely small. But she considered that she had won the day, and was now ready to face the Commons; the House had chafed at the delay; they had talked largely of their intentions; if the Queen's answer was unsatisfactory, they would dissolve themselves, they said, and return to their counties. On the 16th of November a message was brought that the Speaker would at last be admitted to the presence. The interview which followed, Mary thus described herself to Renard. The council were present; the Speaker was introduced, and the Queen received him standing.

In an oration, she said, replete to weariness with fine phrases and historic precedents, the Speaker requested her, in the name of the commonwealth, to marry. The succession was perplexed; the Queen of Scots made pretensions to the Crown; and, in the event of her death, a civil war was imminent. Let her Majesty take a husband, therefore, and with God's grace the kingdom would not be long without an heir whose title none would dispute. Yet, in taking a husband, the Speaker said, her Majesty's faithful Commons trusted she would not choose from abroad. A foreign prince had interests of his own which might not be English interests; he would have command of English armies, fleets, and fortresses, and he might betray his trust; he might involve the country in wars; he might make promises and break them; he might carry her highness away out of the realm; or he might bring up her children in foreign courts and in foreign habits. Let her marry, therefore, one of her own subjects.

The Speaker was so prolix, so tedious, so confused, the Queen said—his sentences were so long-drawn and so little to the purpose—that she sat down before he had half finished. When he came to the words "Marry a subject," she could remain silent no longer.

Replies to addresses of the House of Commons were usually read by the Chancellor; but, careless of forms, she again started to her feet and spoke:

"For your desire to see us married we thank you; your desire to dictate to us the consort whom we shall choose we consider somewhat superfluous; the English Parliament has not been wont to use such language to their sovereigns, and where private persons in such cases follow their private tastes, sovereigns may reasonably challenge an equal liberty. If you, our Commons, force upon us a husband whom we dislike, it may occasion the inconvenience of our death; if we marry where we do not love, we shall be in our grave in three months, and the heir of whom you speak will not have been brought into being. We have heard much from you of the commodities which may attend our marriage; we have not heard from you of the commodities thereof—one of which is of some weight with us, the commodity, namely, of our private inclination. We have not forgotten our coronation oath. We shall marry as God shall direct our choice, to His honour and to our country's good.

She would hear no reply. The Speaker was led out, and as he left the room Arundel whispered to Gardiner that he had lost his office; the Queen had usurped it. At the same moment the Queen herself turned to the Chancellor—"I have to thank you, my Lord, for this business," she said.

The Chancellor swore in tears that he was innocent; the Commons had drawn their petition themselves; for himself it was true he was well inclined towards Courtenay; he had known him in the Tower.

"And is your having known him in the Tower," she cried, "a reason that

you should think him a fitting husband for me? I will never, never marry him—that I promise you—and I am a woman of my word; what I say I do."

"Choose where you will," Gardiner answered, "your Majesty's consort shall find in me the most obedient of his subjects."

Mary had now the bit between her teeth, and, resisting all efforts to check or guide her, was making her own way with obstinate resolution.

She obtains the Philip of her choice. He has landed in England to join his queen-bride, to whom he had been married by proxy. From Southampton, moving slowly with his retinue, drenched by truly English rains, "the object of so many anxieties arrived within the walls of Winchester," where Mary had come to receive him.

To the cathedral he went first, wet as he was. Whatever Philip of Spain was entering upon, whether it was a marriage or a massacre, a state intrigue or a midnight murder, his opening step was ever to seek a blessing from the holy wafer. He entered, kissed the crucifix, and knelt and prayed before the altar; then taking his seat in the choir, he remained while the choristers sang a *Te Deum laudamus*, till the long aisles grew dim in the summer twilight, and he was conducted by torchlight to the deanery.

The Queen was at the Bishop's palace, but a few hundred yards distant. Philip, doubtless, could have endured the postponement of an interview till morning; but Mary could not wait, and the same night he was conducted into the presence of his haggard bride, who now, after a life of misery, believed herself at the open gate of Paradise. Let the curtain fall over the meeting, let it close also over the wedding solemnities which followed with due splendour two days later. There are scenes in life which we regard with pity too deep for words. The unhappy Queen, unloved, unlovable, yet with her parched heart thirsting for affection, was flinging herself upon a breast to which an iceberg was warm; upon a man to whom love was an unmeaning word, except as the most brutal of passions. For a few months she created for herself an atmosphere of unreality. She saw in Philip the ideal of her imagination, and in Philip's feelings the reflex of her own; but the dream passed away—her love for her husband remained; but remained only to be a torture to her. With a broken spirit and bewildered understanding, she turned to heaven for comfort, and instead of heaven, she saw only the false roof of her creed painted to imitate and shut out the sky.

Our last extract shall be a portion of the reflections in which Mr. Froude indulges after he has chronicled the death of the unhappy and misguided Queen:

No English sovereign ever ascended the throne with larger popularity than Mary Tudor. The country was eager to atone to her for her mother's injuries; and the instinctive loyalty of the English towards their natural sovereign was enhanced by the abortive efforts of Northumberland to rob her of her inheritance. She had reigned little more than five years, and she descended into the grave amidst curses deeper than the acclamations which had welcomed her accession. In that brief time she had swathed her name in the horrid epithet which will cling to it for ever; and yet from the passions which in general tempt sovereigns to crime, she was entirely free; to the time of her accession she had lived a blameless, and, in many respects, a noble life; and few men or women have lived less capable of doing knowingly a wrong thing.

Philip's conduct, which could not extinguish her passion for him, and the collapse of the inflated imaginations which had surrounded her supposed pregnancy, it can hardly be doubted, affected her sanity. Those forlorn hours when she would sit on the ground with her knees drawn to her face; those restless days and nights when, like a ghost, she would wander about the palace galleries, rousing herself only to write tear-blotted letters to her husband; those bursts of fury over the libels dropped in her way; or the marchings in procession behind the Host in the London streets—these are all symptoms of hysterical derangement, and leave little room, as we think of her, for other feelings than pity. But if Mary was insane, the madness was of a kind which placed her absolutely under her spiritual directors; and the responsibility for her cruelties, if responsibility be anything but a name, rests first with Gardiner, who commenced them, and, secondly, and in a higher degree, with Reginald Pole.

Mr. Froude cannot forget, we presume, that even "Bloody" Mary was a daughter of his hero Henry; but the national instinct has long ago decided at whose door lies the guilt of her gloomy and sanguinary reign.

We have also received: *The Men of the Scottish Reformation*. By the Rev. J. S. Smith. (Edinburgh: Myles Macphail.)—*The Racking of Anne Askew*. Extracted from the Notes to "Narratives of the Reformation." Edited for the Camden Society, by J. G. Nicholls, F.S.A. (J. B. Nicholls and Sons.)

RELIGION.

Christ in Life: Life in Christ. By J. C. M. BELLEW. London: Chapman and Hall. 1860. pp. 397.

THE PRINTING-PRESS is at times a terrible disenchanter, and makes sad work with the speech, the sermon, or the poem, the oral delivery of which so beguiled our wandering senses. Was it to this feeble-rhymed balderdash, we ask ourselves with astonishment as we do not read through a certain printed volume, that we so lately, with honest but mistaken prescience, promised the immortality of a Tennyson or a Browning? Sadly, but certainly, we are forced to own in this case that what we admired was only a *vox et præterea nihil*; and that our friend's verses, stripped of his mellifluous accents and well-timed gestures, are, in Carlylean phrase, but "windy babble." So, too, the oration which but a week ago made us believe perforce that Uncle Tom's normal condition was an enviable one to ours, and that we were worse than thrice-whipped slaves if we did not up and struggle for our betrayed birthright. So again with the sermon which transmuted the intended half-crown into the sovereign; and dimmed our eyes with the sweet sad picture it drew of the patience and long-suffering of the dusky sons and daughters of Boriooboola-Gha. To-day, somehow or other, we feel quite contented to allow our birthright to take care of itself; and the only sensitive spot we have in our heart of hearts for the above-named children of Africa is that we wish we had retained seventeen and sixpence in our purse for some charity a little nearer home. And oh! is this the speech, or this the

sermon—we ask with a groan over our presentation copy—which but a few days ago we thought would not have shamed a Chatham or been disowned by a South?

With some such feeling as we have just described, we can suppose that Mr. Bellew's volume of sermons will be read and digested by some slightly-bilious but common-sense-possessing paterfamilias of his congregation. Stripped of the very sonorous voice, commanding presence, and ever-active theatricality of the preacher, these discourses lose nine-tenths of their primitive glories. The hackneyed poetical quotation, the tawdry and incongruous metaphor, and the florid high-flown verbiage are no longer charming—no longer, indeed, even faintly attractive. To-day we feel that we are not so very sorry that we did not at the time recollect the precise words of that beautiful piece of prose-poetry which would otherwise have figured in our diary or commonplace book. But is there no mistake on the part of the transcriber or author? Is this tawdry tinsel before us identical with that magnificent peroration which, as the speaker thundered it forth and our neighbour roused himself from his slumbers to listen, we considered in our simple admiration a modern edition of the eloquence of the Olympian Pericles? or has the real Simon Pure gone, with many other good things, to the limbo of forgetfulness? Certain it is that as we read it now no thought of Attic oratory crosses our mind. We think rather of Brummagem ware, of British brandy, of anything in fact, the intrinsic value of which must not be judged of by a hasty glance. We may seem, in speaking thus, to mete out rather hard measure to Mr. Bellew's sermons; more especially as we think that they are a decided improvement upon the series last issued from the press. In the first place there is less poetry quoted; Mr. Bellew on this occasion limiting himself to the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Thompson, Goldsmith, Tennyson, Longfellow, Keble, and Charles Swain. He does not on this occasion tell us more than a dozen times that he has made a tour of the Holy Land, nor ingraft into the body of his discourse more than half as often some incongruous gem poetically descriptive of European scenery. Nor does he commence more than every second or third sermon with a gnomic sentence, which will be found, if critically examined, to savour much more of the harmlessness of the dove than of the wisdom of the serpent. Nevertheless there is still very much room for improvement; and we admit that it is very far from an easy matter to write a thoroughly good practical sermon.

We will now proceed to give some examples of what we consider to be bad taste in these discourses; premising that all throughout they are written in the most florid and high-flown style, and are addressed not so much to the understanding as to the imagination of the audience, doubtless as being the most pliable and excitable faculty of the two.

The first sentence of the first sermon in this volume contains an aphorism which, like nine-tenths of modern aphoristic sayings, means little or nothing. "Vigilance is the safety-lamp of life!" would almost imply that the use of a safety-lamp does not require vigilance. Two pages after, we have, *apropos* of nothing whatever, an allusion to the marriage-feast of Cana of Galilee, which enables Mr. Bellew to give his hearers two pages and a half relative to his own tour in the Holy Land.

We will now give some of the other gnomes with which the writer adorns the opening sentences of his discourses, and generally repeats from time to time throughout them, and which may therefore be supposed to be favourable specimens of their genus. Thus the sixth sermon opens with the following:

"Fortitude is the spinal cord of character."

The eleventh with

"Conviction is the forerunner of conversion."

The thirteenth with

"Love is the liturgy of the heart."

The fourteenth has (nearly at its commencement),

"Christianity is the solar system of the soul."

The twenty-second commences with

"Perfection is always suggestive."

The nineteenth with

"The annals of eternity are the histories of lives."

The twenty-first with

"Life is a series of impressions."

The twenty-fifth with

"Silence is the nurse of virtues, of genius, of heroism."

Now let us ask our readers to bear in mind that, in all the instances (except one) which we have given, each of these wise sayings forms the first sentence of the sermon to which it belongs, and in some cases becomes a perpetual chorus to the rest of the discourse. They are all precisely of that half correct, half blundering species, which might possibly pass muster in a young lady's album, and which convince us that it is immeasurably more difficult to present one right idea to the reader than a score half right and (*Hibernicè loqui*) three-quarters wrong.

Let us now look at a few of Mr. Bellew's tropes and metaphors. "If I wanted to depress and dispirit the heart of enterprising genius and brilliant talent, as it was about to stretch the young wing of honourable ambition, and from its home-nest put forth upon the first flight," &c. The heart of genius stretching the young wing of

honourable ambition from the home-nest, is a tableau which will not bear a very critical investigation.

The following extract may be taken as a specimen of an utterly false conception dressed up in an unmeaning array of words:

I do not ask you to go with me there whilst I rehearse the momentous circumstances which precipitated the sacrifice at Golgotha. I do not ask you to go with me that we may contemplate the mighty interests concentrated upon that spot. I do not bid you listen to any terrible denunciations from an innocent captive, hurled in menace on the heads of persecutors and murderers. I do not wish to move the awed astonishment which every Christian must feel who reads of the multitudes standing round about, spectators of that execution to which the elements give testimony, when there is darkness over all the land, and storms lower in the sky, when lightnings rend the air, and with their lurid blaze play about the Cross, so as to make a man's handwriting legible in the eclipse of day. I do not tell you to catch the distant echo of the thunder, whose terrific cannonade shakes the porches, the entrances, the halls and chambers of every house, and even rends in twain the costly embroidered veil of Herod's majestic temple. I do not point you to the evidences of fear which come upon Christ's acquaintance who stand afar off beholding these things; nor yet to the Jews who pass by and rail on Him; nor yet to the Roman centurion, who, seeing what is done, glorifies God and testifies that this is a righteous man. I do not summon you to look even on mute nature, which quakes beneath the visitation of Omnipotence, and in their deep repose disturbs the slumberers on her agitated breasts. No; amidst the convulsions of nature, the fear, the wonder, the agony of friends, acquaintance, soldiers, even malefactors, I would lead you with me away from all these surrounding accompaniments of the consummation which is at this moment being accomplished; and coming close to the foot of the cross itself, amidst the darkness which envelops the earth, I would have you take advantage of each momentary blaze of light, which, in ropes of fire, flashes across the sky, and then leaves the scene instantly enveloped in sullen gloom! When thus you fix your eyes upon the centre of this tragic spectacle, you will see that kind nature respects the dying, and draws her curtains around the last preparations of an expiring man: the next gleam will show you how wistfully and how anxiously he is looking down for those who should stand near him; and as your eye follows in the same direction, you will see two sorrowing figures, bent with woe, clinging to his cross: the next will discover to you the shadows of death upon his face, and then (as the dying love the light, love to look forth once more on the beautiful earth, and into the faces of those they have cherished so) you will see here, at the last hour, light visits Him; the darkness is removed from about Him, and Jesus sees those figures standing by; Jesus sees his mother and the disciple whom He has loved. He says to his mother, "Woman, behold thy son!" He says to John, "Behold thy mother!"

The "terrific cannonade," "the lightnings playing with lurid blaze," the "ropes of fire," are all fantastic creatures of Mr. Bellew's imagination. Surely it was not until our Saviour uttered the solemn words, "It is finished," that the convulsions of nature took place.

We give some other specimens of language, where words completely over-ride matter:

Time is but a narrow isthmus between the seas of vast eternity—darkness over the past, conjecture over the future; and on that isthmus what we call earth has no firmness, no continuing stay. The surface of our planet has no stability.

They are not tears of effeminacy, but of manly pride and admiration justly due, which will rise in the eyes of any Englishman on this eventful festival, who contemplates the sovereign-mother of her people standing in the face of the nation, clad in her regal robes of matronly virtue and of monarchical benignity. A regal robe of monarchical benignity is, we will undertake to say, a vestment unknown to all Court milliners or tailors; and what is the meaning of "a high reputation erected upon the absence of active evil?"

Our religion is dwarfed, deformed, stunted in its growth, and deprived of its full proportions."

Here is a triple tautology in one short sentence.

The mind is populated by thoughts, but the heart is tenanted by persons. Among the Greeks friendship occupied the same political status which what we call "public opinion" holds at the present moment in this country.

(A piece of perfectly new information.)

The wind and storm of adversity arise, and straightway it [friendship] glides, it floats, it melts, it steals away.

We give another quotation:

What is the dew upon the flower, but God's gentle nurturing of the most delicate and refined results of vegetation? What is the falling rain, but gentle drops of heaven's love-pistilling verdure upon the earth, and feeding the ear of corn to provide bread for man? Above all, what is light—penetrating, invigorating, inspiring light—light, making the birds to sing with glee; light, making the beast of the field to bask in its warmth; light, making the insect happy, and the eagle to fix its gaze; light, unmeasured light, free to the slave, wealth to the pauper? It is the gentle beam of love kindled in the eye of God, and looking tenderness and care upon all created things! Yes! we are encompassed with the gentleness of God, fructifying the earth; and urging her onward to fresh beauty and renewed fertility.

We have already alluded to the persistently tasteless way in which Mr. Bellew drags in descriptions of natural scenery which he has personally visited, though this scenery has little or nothing to do with the subject in hand. On the whole, what we complain of in Mr. Bellew's style is the utter absence of simplicity of thought and language, and the unenviable way in which he proves, from his own perorations, that there is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. Such a style must necessarily distract the attention of the listeners from the real argument to the incongruous and intruding metaphor. The ideas are so jostled and kept out of sight by the illustrations, that we feel as if we were listening to a mass of notes without knowing what the text of the author is.

A style so wanting in manliness, simplicity, and we might almost say truthfulness, cannot fail to work much mischief in the pulpit, more especially as shallow-pated and ambitious imitators will be sure to discover that such a mode of preaching is excessively easy, and excessively attractive to a certain class of congregation.

The Consummation. By THOMAS HUTTON, F.G.S., Captain Bengal Army. London: Allan and Co. 1860. 12mo. pp. 442.

IF CAPTAIN HUTTON and his publishers relied at all on the title of this book for procuring purchasers, it must have been on the Teutonic principle involved in the words of Tacitus, *Omne ignotum pro magifico*. The consummation of what? we naturally ask; but no response is found on the surface of the book, and probably our readers would make a hundred guesses before they drew near to the fact. We must then tell them that it is the end of the Church and the world, as indicated in prophecy, and especially in the Apocalypse, which forms the subject of the writer's meditations. And he approaches that subject boldly, as do all who venture upon its discussion. We never yet opened one of the thousand books which have been written on the Apocalypse without finding that the writer was confident that he had discovered the true key, and that henceforth all mystery ought to be at an end. Captain Hutton especially excels in this mental bravery, as becomes a warrior, for he declares that the book of Revelation is found, "when opened by a Scriptural key, to be ALL LIGHT." "Why, then," he asks, "has it been termed the darkest book of Scripture?" Simply because all those who have essayed, in modern times, to disclose its meaning, have rather sought in it the means of establishing some childish theory of their own, than to rigidly interpret the highly figurative symbols in which its visions are arrayed."

Now, after this confident introduction, we naturally expect something lucid and tangible, to carry conviction to those who do really think either that the Apocalypse has already accomplished its purpose in the history and fortunes of the early Church, or that its explication must depend on some future development of the will of Providence in regard to the Church. But we find that Captain Hutton, like all his predecessors whom he so harshly condemns, builds up a superstructure without any foundation, reasons without data, and draws conclusions without regard to premises. As usual, he dwells much on modern events, and finds in the Papacy and in Mohammedism the objects of St. John's prophesy. But he certainly is original, as far at least as our knowledge extends, for he makes the Papal dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary to be the pouring out of the "fifth vial of wrath," and says: "On the 20th of December 1854, the fifth angel poured out his vial upon the throne of the beast, and his kingdom was full of darkness." So far he may pass muster among orthodox interpreters of the Apocalypse; but he goes further, and charges the whole Christian world with being in error in maintaining the doctrine of the sinlessness of the nature of our Lord. The doctrine for maintaining which the late Edward Irving was deposed from the ministry of the Kirk of Scotland, and properly so, is stated and defended here as Divine truth, and the immaculate conception of Jesus Christ is stated to be, in substance, the error shadowed forth by the fifth vial. We must not make this charge against the author without giving his own words. He says: "What then becomes of the immaculate conception of either His mother or Himself? It is absolutely a heresy, which, as the text declares [that is, Captain Hutton's private interpretation of it] has filled the decem-regal kingdom of the Beast with the blackest spiritual darkness, and called down upon the nations generally the woes and pains which cause us to gnaw our tongues in agony without repenting of our deeds. To declare, then, that the Messiah's conception was immaculate, and that he took our nature in its primitive purity, is to declare that he was likewise immortal, and consequently that the man Jesus, who died upon the cross, was not the world's Messiah."

We know not whether to look grave or to smile at the immense dogmatism which appears in this volume, with really nothing to redeem it. As chroniclers of the aspects of literature, we feel it our duty to indicate what is going on in all departments, or we should pass such a book over in silence. We also feel it right to speak out, because profane speculation on unfulfilled prediction is now so rife, and seems to be pervading, to some extent, all classes of religious society, from Dr. Cumming and the *Times* down to the "Bengal army."

Practical Religion contrasted with Theological Theories. Discourses by PHILIP WILLIAM PERFITT. London: Mainwaring.

MR. PERFITT, who was previously well known to the frequenters of Mechanics' Institutes and lecture halls, as a lecturer upon a vast variety of subjects, historical, literary, and scientific, has in the present volume stepped forward as a religious teacher. The discourses which it contains have been delivered as a series in a small chapel at Chelsea, before a congregation chiefly consisting of working men. In his introductory remarks he informs us that he was in a manner driven to the delivery of these lectures through reflections having been cast upon him by the clergy of the district as being little better than an infidel, simply because he came into the neighbourhood to deliver a course of scientific lectures to a body of working men, at the invitation of one or two enlightened persons, who thought highly of Mr. Perfitt as a public lecturer. To remove this stigma he prepared the present series of discourses, which were delivered on successive Sunday mornings to continually increasing congregations, and we believe that he still goes on with his ministrations. We have read some of the discourses thus delivered, and now published in the volume before us; and we certainly see nothing in them that should cause their author to be pointed at with the finger of scorn as an infidel. Mr. Perfitt is far from ortho-

dox, according to the ordinary acceptance of the word; but he is by no means a vulgar unbeliever. He is an advocate for free and open discussion of the great truths of religion. "The time has arrived," he says, "when religious free thought should stand up to do battle with intolerance, priestcraft, and exhausted sectarianisms. The intellect of the age is at war with its creeds, and the sacred cause of religion and progress demands the aid of all who are earnest in their love of God, humanity, truth, and freedom." Many distinguished clergymen of the Church of England have lately said the same thing; and yet these are allowed to retain their position as fellows of colleges, lecturers in the universities, and even incumbents of parochial cures. Why then should Mr. Perfitt be singled out as a victim of orthodox wrath? There are many things in his discourses, we dare to affirm, that are admirably said. He is eloquent and earnest; one who has evidently taken much pains to investigate the subjects upon which he treats, and therefore entitled to a hearing—the more so, because he is himself thoroughly indulgent to those from whom he differs. We could wish indeed that he had taken more pains in preparing the present volume for the public eye. For instance, in one of the illustrations to his first lecture—and he is fertile in illustrations, borrowed from literature, art, and science—he introduces to our notice Sir Thomas More as an almost perfect man, but he says nothing of the manner in which that otherwise illustrious person persecuted even to the death numerous individuals, whose only fault, even in his eyes, could have been that they upheld the cause of the Reformation. In assisting his hearers to form an estimate of such a man, Mr. Perfitt should not have omitted the fact that it was mainly owing to the virulent and unceasing hostility of Sir Thomas More that the great and good William Tyndale, the first translator of the New Testament into modern English, met with his death at the stake in a foreign country, as the reward of his exertions in making the word of God familiar to Englishmen in their vernacular. Had the writer taken more pains, also, he might have succeeded in pruning down the luxuriance of his style in a manner that would have made his discourses more palatable to cultivated readers. In an age like ours, where there is such a multiplicity of books, it is not to be tolerated that a man shall plead the "press of other engagements" as his excuse for an imperfectly-edited work upon an important subject.

The Still Hour; or, Communion with God. By AUSTIN PHELPS, Professor in Andover Theological Seminary. (Edinburgh: Strahan and Co. London: Sampson Low and Co. 1860. pp. 91.)—The greater portion of this little volume was originally delivered in the shape of a sermon in the chapel of the Andover Theological Seminary. It appears to have pleased the audience, and, enlarged and corrected, it has now been published by the author. It is, we may add, remarkable for its simple and appropriate language, and bears tokens of the heartfelt earnestness of its writer.

Discourses. By Dr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Glasgow. Second edition. (A. and C. Black.)—Here is another proof that sermons are no more the unsaleable rubbish they were wont to be in the market. It was, we think, in November that the sturdy William Anderson issued the above volume; and lo! already a second edition, in a far more attractive shape, clear in type, elegant in boards, and ushered under the name of a first-rate publisher, has made its appearance. Of the intrinsic merit of these sermons we need not speak. They display all that intrepidity, honesty, earnestness, native logic, untaught eloquence, and thorough originality, which have long been known as the characteristics of their gifted author, the Boanerges of the West of Scotland.

We have also received the third edition of *Dates in Daniel and the Revelation.* By E. T. Eyton, Esq. (Houlston and Wright.)

FICTION.

The Baddington Peerage, Who Won, and Who Wore it, a Story of the Best and the Worst Society. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Author of "Twice Round the Clock," &c. &c. 3 vols. London: Charles J. Skeet. 1860.

WHILE WE SHALL NOT for one moment venture to assert that this hastily-written, disjointed fiction does even scant justice to the powers of its writer, we are by no means prepared to endorse the harsh verdict which that writer sternly passes on his own work, which is a reprint from the *Illustrated Times*, greatly altered, enlarged, and, we doubt not, improved in the reprinting:

Very many kind and judicious friends of my own have been candid enough, on many occasions, to express their opinion that the "Baddington Peerage" is the worst novel that ever was written. I can't help saying that, much as I have struggled against a similar conviction, its foundation in truth has become unpleasantly palpable to my mind, and that my favourable estimate of the following pages is, on the whole, infinitesimal. There lies open to me an appeal *ad misericordiam*, for that this is the first novel I have ever written; and for that I did not undertake it of my own motion, but at the urgent solicitation of the then proprietor of the journal in which it originally limped into light. He and I made an exceeding bad thing of our bargain. But I disdain to sue for mercy: and, pleading guilty to the offence, claim no benefit of clergy, and am ready to suffer my appointed punishment.

After all, it may be questioned whether the most unfinished effort of a writer of genius, however manifold may be its contradictions and eccentricities, is not preferable to the humdrum jog-trot of the ordinary novelist, whose characters have about as much individuality as the same number of oysters, and whom we are enabled hardly to distinguish from one another by difference of sex, clothing, and outward configuration.

A novel whose component portions have to be sent in to the printer

each month is not generally very remarkable for coherency and consistency of plot; but when these monthly instalments are changed into weekly, they become almost inevitably a sort of perpetual drag and puzzle to the brain, and a writer is apt to think much less of the quality of the tale of literary bricks which he furnishes per contract than of their quality. A predetermined, carefully worked-out plot becomes under such conditions almost a matter of impossibility; and therefore we need not on the present occasion occupy ourselves with the usual hackneyed and unnecessary task of sketching out the drama of the novel—a task the special use of which appears to be to destroy whatever interest the reader might otherwise feel in following with his mind's eye and speculating on the fortunes of the various fictitious personages introduced to his notice. Necessary or unnecessary, we are at any rate absolved from this task at present, as there is scarcely the shadow of the shade of a plot in "The Baddington Peerage," and whatever there may be is of such a flighty, puzzling, contradictory nature, that a critic who attempted to follow its various ramifications might not inaptly be compared to a moderately-gifted mathematician tracing out the various meandering branches of an eccentric and difficult curve.

In the following passage we have a shrewd suspicion that Sir William Guy, Bart., was originally to figure among the *dramatis personæ* as a villain; he is, however, immediately on his marriage dismissed at once and for ever from these pages:

The chocolate coat, underwaistcoats, and Cossack pantaloons hinted at, and to fill this equipment a long, strange, bony body; a longer, stranger, bonier face; long hands; long feet; a curious, shambling, awkward gait; sleepy yet restless gray eyes; an expression of mouth half amounting to a yawn, and half to a sneer; hair of no particular colour, but with a lingering suspicion of sandiness—hair that would obstinately persist in lying the contrary way to that in which it was brushed, and with an inequality in its length and thickness that made you involuntarily surmise that its owner had gone to bed without a night-cap in a room troubled with rats, and had had a portion of his *chevelure* bitten off by those voracious animals during the night. This was the Bridegroom.

We might just as well, after all, have had the tall, aquiline-nosed, wavy-haired, melancholy-looking young man who has so many times filled the rôle of hero; and who will doubtless do so many times again. We certainly thought that the yawning, sneering, restless-eyed, longiform baronet would have worked an "Iliad of woes" to his blushing bride, whose external beauties are so piquantly described; and whose short skirts, open-work pink silk stockings, white satin shoes, tendency to unborn Bloomerism, and pretty face, by the side of the two-legged wolf just alluded to, remind us of the Little Red Riding Hood of our nursery days.

Somebody had been walking by Philip's side all through that dreadful two hundred and ten miles pilgrimage—somebody who carried a stake through his body in lieu of a walking-stick—somebody who had an unaccountable propensity for loitering at the confluence of cross roads; who ever and anon whispered to the wanderer: "You are one too many; you are indeed. It's all over in a moment. Most respectable people have done it before. Consider the late Cato, the eminent Lucius Junius Brutus, the immortal Castlereagh. Have a dip in the lucky bag. Don't go to London. Come with me to Necropolis. It's close by. It isn't very painful. Why starve? Why live?"

We have given the above extract chiefly because the writer does great injustice to the eminent Roman patriot second on his list. The avenger of Lucretia did not commit suicide, but, on the contrary, died in battle. It was one Marcus Junius of that ilk who, many hundred years afterwards, so misused his sword as to purposely fall on it.

The numberless digressions in these pages are for the most part very amusing; but our space will not allow us to extract any of them. We give an account of a royal dinner which possibly will be a novelty to some of our readers.

She had been dining with her Sovereign, where she had fed off gold, had only spoken when she was spoken to, and had come away rather hungrier than she went. Eating at dinner was not then considered fashionable at Court. The Duke, as Hereditary Grand Cornucutter, had been spoken to twice by H.R.H. the Prince Consort; during the rest of the repast, the Duke of Minniver crumbled his bread, and looked at himself in his golden spoon. One of the maids of honour had giggled during the *entrées*, and told her neighbour—an Archbishop—that the Duke of Minniver used too much Macassar oil to make his hair look brown. The Archbishop—our old friend "Jumping Jemmy"—suggested hair-dye, and chuckled, whereupon Royalty had frowned sternly on the pair; in consequence of which, I presume, the maid of honour was sent to the Tower that very night, after having been summarily corrected, in nursery fashion, by the Court duenna or Mother of the maids; and the Archbishop relegated to his see, there to translate his Latin Pastorals into Greek Iambics, till he showed signs of better behaviour. I know the discipline at Court is very strict. There had been a Royal Duke present at the dinner, who remarked to the Great Captain of the age (who was dining on a French roll) that the *vol-au-vent à la financière* was "very good, very good, very good," three times. There was a prodigious old Guy of a German princess, done up in crimson satin, who gobbled over her food, and expectorated freely in Mecklin lace: and this is, I declare, an accurate description of the dinner at Buckingham Palace, from which *Généviève*, Duchess of Minniver, had just come. I am not drawing from imagination. I had the picture from a Royal footman, who turned author and died.

On the whole, there is much vigour in not a few of the scenes described in "The Baddington Peerage"—a vigour which sometimes, however, almost degenerates into coarseness. The novel itself will not add much to Mr. Sala's reputation; nevertheless, it shows very clearly that it is want of leisure rather than want of power which prevents its writer from claiming no mean rank among the most eminent modern writers of fiction.

We have also received: *Ingenue*. (Thomas Hodgson.) A translation of one of Alexander Dumas's popular fictions, added by Mr. Hodgson to his series of novels.—*Cozy-Nook Tales*. By A. Glib, Esq. (Routledge.)

A collection of very mediocre tales, published in cheap form.—*Fabian's Tower*. By the Author of "The Earl's Cedars." (Hodgson.) Another addition to Mr. Hodgson's series.—*The Lady of the Manor*. (Houlston and Wright.) A continuation of the reprinted issue of Mrs. Sherwood's very favourite and wholesome little tales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Du Spiritualisme en Economie politique. Par. M. ANTONIN RONDELET. Paris: Didier.

WE ARE ABLE to praise the tendency of this book more than its talent, its talent more than its style. Its object is to show that no dogma of political economy should be applied without regard to great moral considerations. And this is what political economists themselves are extremely apt to forget. For instance, Mr. John Stuart Mill would approve a law forbidding young men to marry till they proved that they could keep a wife. Here the unbending and unfeeling fanaticism of the political economist mocks those holy instincts which create and conserve communities. The prejudice against political economy is eminently just. But it does not follow therefrom that political economy is fundamentally false. In truth, no science is quite true when divorced from other sciences, or from the leading human relations. Now it has been the ambition of political economy to get its conclusions accepted as if they were as incontrovertible as mathematical axioms. It has assumed a ridiculous air of despotic infallibility, and has paraded cruelties as if they were duties. This has turned against it the best, the bravest emotions of mankind. With much ingenuity, and with much fullness and appositeness of illustration, M. Rondelet takes each recognised principle of political economy, and demonstrates it to be a lie and a curse if severed from morality and from our most spontaneous sympathies. One effect of the severance is that, while the rigid political economists go in one direction, the sentimentalists go in another; and between them the heroisms and the sanctities perish. In dealing with that most terrible of all social problems, pauperism, the political economist sees only wretches to be starved and strangled; the sentimentalist sees only the victims of bad social arrangements, who are therefore infinitely to be pitied. But, though it would be terrible on the one hand to treat our fellow man as criminal for being poor, it would be dangerous on the other to treat the poor universally as victims. While we nourish the spirit of mercy in our own heart, we must nourish the spirit of valour, of toil, and of endurance in the heart of our neighbour. We cannot act towards the poor as the political economists urge us to act; but our eyes should not be so blinded with tears as not to distinguish between indigence as the child of misfortune, and indigence as the offspring of depravity.

It may be true that a human creature, from whatever cause suffering, is still a human creature, and that some awful fatalities conspire to drag even the noblest down to guilt and misery. Nevertheless, as sentimentalism, distinguished from manly, from Divine compassion, seldom fails to augment the wretchedness it would heal, we cannot be too much on our guard against it, even at the risk of being considered hard, harsh, and cold. The heroisms and the sanctities die; but the charities ever renew themselves—are immortal. Hence, while we always practise the charities, we should always preach the sanctities and the heroisms.

As M. Rondelet shows, political economy rose to empire at a time when the sensational philosophy, in its ugliest aspect and its most degrading action, was the one supreme philosophy in the world. Political economy has not outgrown, and probably never will outgrow, its materialistic origin. The attempt to make it merge into the larger science, called sociology, does not lessen the materialism; for the sociologists are, if possible, still more inclined to materialism than the political economists, only that the former apply to distribution what the latter apply to accumulation. Indeed, so far, sociology is little better than a cant. However materialistic political economy may be, there are cases where it would be more moral than the puritanic and too often pharisaic morality which is so common in England. Puritanic morality, for example, attempts to put betting down, and does not succeed. It simply drives it into leprous dens, where it contaminates and is contaminated. But if every one wishing to keep a betting-shop paid a high licence for doing so, the light of publicity on the whole affair would incalculably lessen the mischief. Again, granting that prize-fighting is a radically bad thing, which we do not—for, besides being a national pastime, it may enter into the heroic education of a people—it would be better to license theatres or amphitheatres for prize-fighting. Here publicity would again do its blessed work. Political economy would also be a safer guide than puritanic morality in respect to what the teetotalers, with envious lips, denounce as intoxicating drinks; as if one man in a million drank in order to be intoxicated! Puritanic morality commands that intoxicating drinks shall not be sold, or sold only at certain capricious seasons. It thus forces the drunkard to drink to excess—secrecy tempting. Here political economy is much wiser, much more moral, than a puritanic morality. It avers that by granting a licence for the sale of drinks to every one who chooses to apply for it we increase the control of the public eye, and make the community, instead of the police, responsible for the publicans, and for the sinners whom these entertain. Morality can best check the excesses and mitigate the ferocities of political economy without Government aid. But there are individuals, and, alas! whole

classes, so desperately and irreclaimably selfish, that the Government whip alone is potent and persuasive enough to bring them to their senses. It is rather absurd talking morality to men who worship Mammon without ceasing, and who offer up factory children to the Moloch of everything that is execrable.

We do not think that Lord Shaftesbury is a very enlightened man. We do not think that his views on any subject are either lofty or comprehensive. But his pertinacious advocacy of shorter hours and better treatment for many toiling and suffering classes demands England's eternal gratitude. The classes that cannot protect themselves or redress their own grievances must have a champion and a redeemer. But it is generally the classes which suffer most that murmur least. When certain classes were out on strike last summer, instead of universal commiseration they excited universal disgust. It was deemed no intolerable hardship that a man should work ten hours a day, with a half-holiday on the Saturdays, and receive higher wages than he knew how to spend, otherwise than by wasting his half-holiday and getting drunk. The community was not disposed to encourage men of this sort. It gave them an honest taste of starvation, that they might relish their food when they got it again. Yet what have we not beheld in the way of suffering and oppression! In Lancashire we have seen men, women, and children, working nearly all the twenty-four hours for a scanty pittance. It is true that they belonged to an exhausted trade—a trade that can never revive. And here comes in the question of exhausted trades. Political economy would deal with it in one way, morality in another. We are old enough to recollect the stage coaches on many a road which the railway has supplanted. They had, or we invested them with, a poetry of which in our eyes railways must ever be destitute. Now hosts of coach-drivers, guards, innkeepers, nay, sometimes whole towns, were ruined by the railways. Political economy says that all improvements ruin somebody, and turns tearless to the delectable pages of John Ramsay Macculloch. Morality says, on the contrary, that there ought to have been ample compensation. The coach-driver, the guard, or the innkeeper, was a kind of gentleman one day and a sort of pauper the next. Political economy laughed at him, or consoled him by the assurance that there was a benevolent institution in the British Islands known by the name of the workhouse. It cannot be said that political economy is without a heart; the dear delightful workhouse is its heart. But morality, or, if we prefer it, the godlike ideal of a community, objects to a workhouse. Not that the poor should not be cared for: far from it. But the workhouse smothered cries that the community should hear; it breeds the pauperism which it should cure; and it tears asunder the beautiful bond between love and religion.

We wish that M. Rondelet had written in a somewhat warmer, more animated, and more impressive fashion. Heartily agreeing with him, we yet feel that not in essays fit for French Academies, but in prophetic fierceness, must the matter be hurled at the apathy of mankind. We have made political economy one of our mightiest idols, and a hideous idol it is. God it should not be; idol it should not be; servant, unless we ask from it too much service, it admirably can be. Political economy is the gospel of comfort for the Stock Exchange elect. It is the predestination of cosiness for a few; it is a higher chancellor than the Lord High Chancellor, though it sits on a cotton-bag instead of a woolsack. A word it has to utter to mankind, and an important word; or else it would never have been there. The word is this: that man has a body as well as a soul—that man is an individual—that against the violence done to human nature by a monkish asceticism human nature protests, and will continue to protest, till the unity of humanity is restored.

ATTICUS.

Answer to Hugh Miller and Theoretic Geologists. By THOMAS A. DAVIES, Author of "Cosmogony, or Mysteries of Creation," &c. (New York: Rudd and Carlton. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)—If the frequency with which books issued from the press upon a difficult subject were to be taken as a criterion by which it might be judged that the difficulties of such subject would soon be cleared up, the question of Genesis and geology, one might conclude, would soon cease to be one of the most puzzling of the age. In England and America especially, not to speak of the Continent, the subject has for some time past occupied a large share of the public attention. It has, in fact, become quite fashionable to talk of the divergence between the two. For a long time Drs. Chalmers and Pye Smith were the authorities upon whom the religious world pinned their faith; both of these writers professing to harmonise the statements in the Mosaic cosmogony with the facts revealed by the discoveries of geologists. But, more recently, Mr. Hugh Miller, certainly one of the most accomplished writers of his day, at the same time that he was a profoundly scientific geologist, did much to upset the theories of the two theologians above mentioned. Since his melancholy decease, the well-known naturalist Mr. Goss has applied himself to the investigation of the subject; but the speculations put forth by him, however one may esteem his deep reverence for Holy Writ, are such as will not stand the test of recent geological investigations. The latest writer that has stepped into the arena is Mr. Davies, of America, whose work now lies before us. It purports to be an answer to the views of Mr. Hugh Miller on the question of Genesis and geology. The author, who appears to be a chemist and mineralogist of no mean ability, tells us in his preface that it is the object of his work to show that the geologist "has no more seen the beginning than he has seen the end; that what he declares to be science is simply a matter of faith; that this faith is inferior to the Biblical Christian faith, which the geologists are endeavouring to overthrow and annihilate, if not in all its parts, at least in its foundation and material element. The weight of the argument, as may be judged by the title, is directed against the productions

of the late Hugh Miller which bear upon the overthrow of the Biblical Christian faith. He was the first geologist to lead off in an open and avowed attempt to eliminate portions of the Bible, and to substitute therefor his geologic version of the 'Footprints of the Creator'; apparently never reflecting that the one is in language which all men may read, while the other is in hieroglyphics which no man can with certainty decypher." Mr. Davies, in his attempt to refute Hugh Miller, then proceeds to a classification of all known fossils into pre-Adamite and post-Adamite. To the latter he gives the properties and origin usually applied to them by geologists; but the former he affirms to have been created at once by Almighty fiat in the shape in which they are at present seen. "The simple ground of difference," he says, "between the two resolves itself into a faith as to the origin of the pre-Adamite fossils, whether they were or were not the subjects of fiat-law. In other words, the Biblical Christian faith assumes that they were the subjects of fiat-law, and hence that the rocks and fossils were made under the law of creative fiat; while the geologic faith denies this position. If the former be true, geology falls back among the sciences, and must be known only as mineralogy." In such a discussion few people, we think, would hesitate to take sides against Mr. Davies in favour of the illustrious band of geologists, deceased as well as living, whose carefully-elaborated conclusions he has ventured to impugn.

Wrongs which Cry for Redress: a Letter to the Men and Women of the United Kingdom. By THOMAS HOPLEY, F.S.S. Tenth Impression. (Houlston and Wright).—Considering that the author of this pamphlet has lately attained a very unpleasant measure of notoriety for the more than Spartan severity with which he has carried out his views on the education of the young, we not unnaturally feel some surprise at finding in him the advocate of humanity, and the opponent of cruelty and oppression. Mr. Hopley the Eastbourne schoolmaster, who not only observed Solomon's maxim about the sparing of the rod, but translated it into a thick stick, and interpreted correction into killing, is the Mr. Hopley, F.S.S., of this pamphlet. Well, Colonel Martin, who headed the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals movement, was a well-known and most successful duellist; and therefore perhaps it is not so very surprising to find in Mr. Hopley the advocate of the overworked little bleachers. As a literary production the pamphlet is not very remarkable, consisting, as it does, mainly of extracts from Parliamentary evidence, accompanied by spasmodic and not very coherent comments. Still it is strange to have from the pen of poor Cancellor's schoolmaster such a sentence as this:

FATHERS and MOTHERS, you have no right to place your children, or to consent to their being placed, at any occupation whatever which you know must prove destructive to them. Let your country's laws say what they may, permit what they may, the laws of God instruct that if you do so place them, or consent to their being so placed, you rank yourselves with MURDERERS.

The italics and capitals are Mr. Hopley's, and not ours. It strikes us, however, that, taking this passage as a commentary, learning arithmetic of Mr. Hopley may be fairly classed as an "occupation" likely to "prove destructive" to a dull lad, and we are willing to take Mr. Hopley's own definition of the crime committed by those who submit children to such occupations. How the issue of this pamphlet is likely to serve Mr. Hopley's cause we are at a loss to conceive. That he believes it will do so is apparent from the fact that it is accompanied by a circular dated from the "County Prison, Lewes," in which he says: "Who can tell but kind Heaven may so direct events that I may be permitted to be even more useful on this occasion while in prison, than I could have been if at liberty?" In reply to which we must confess that we think Mr. Hopley is very far more likely to be useful in prison than at large.

A Musketry Catechism, for the use of both Services and Rifle Clubs. By CAPTAIN COLES. (W. Clowes and Sons. Third Edition).—We have studied catechisms of many kinds, from that of the Church to the catechism of Love; we know of political catechisms and catechisms of gastronomy; but we never before met with a catechism of fighting. Doubtless a very useful publication this; and that it has reached a third edition is a good proof that it is appreciated by those for whom it is intended. Still, "Make ready—present—fire!" is a new reading of the duty towards your neighbour.

Advanced Reading Book, Literary and Scientific. (Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—This last addition to Constable's Educational Series is a useful reading book for classes, composed of such well-selected extracts as are likely to refine the taste and improve the mind of the pupil.

Low's Quarterly Index to Current Literature. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)—We lately had occasion to notice the first yearly issue of this useful index, and now the quarterly instalment, for the quarter of the present year ending on the 31st of March, is before us. That such a list has great utility it is impossible to deny—as an index of subject especially. To attain perfection in such a work is clearly impossible; but the work of compilation in this case has been well and judiciously performed.

Arabic Alphabetical Table, with Vowels and Accents. By Capt. G. W. CHASSEAUD.—A very useful, convenient, and intelligible arrangement of the Arabic alphabet, showing the nature of the characters as the letter comes at the beginning, end, or middle of a word.

Stammering: The Cause and Cure. By the Rev. W. W. CAZALET, A.M. (Bosworth and Harrison).—The issue of this third edition of Mr. Cazalet's useful little pamphlet proves the popular acceptance of his clear and sensible observations upon an affliction which, like the toothache, would be terrible if it were not ridiculous. For the advantage of those who are not yet acquainted with Mr. Cazalet's views, we subjoin his admirable explanation of the theory of stammering—in which, indeed, lies the germ of his very successful manner of cure:

The organs of speech may be divided into two parts, viz., those of sound and those of articulation, the lungs forming the motive power in the production of sound, upon which when produced articulation acts. In the case of a person speaking properly, these elements of speech ought to meet at a certain point—the rima or opening in the larynx—and there combine to form articulate sound or speech. This is the natural action and condition of speaking. In stammering, a spasmodic action of the muscles of the chest and throat stops the breath in its passage from the lungs. No sound can therefore be produced, every effort

tending more and more to prevent the emission of sound, and speech is thus held in suspense. The difficulty increases with the exertion made; for, as during these convulsions no sound can be produced, there is nothing for the articulation to act upon, and it is only when partial exhaustion takes place and the spasmodic efforts relax, that the unhappy sufferer is at length enabled to speak. Having thus forced the organs into speech, in the anxiety to continue speaking as long as the power lasts, the lungs are exhausted of air and become collapsed. In this state the mere action of inhalation (during which the stammerer generally endeavours to articulate) is the proximate cause of succeeding spasmodic action. The efforts thus made are often attended with pain and prostration, and the stammerer, finding so much difficulty in utterance, at length subsides as much as he can into silence, denying himself, almost from necessity, the pleasure of social intercourse. The mind soon feels the painful position, and assimilates itself with the halting external sense, the habit of arranging the ideas for conversation becomes in a great measure lost, and this reacting upon the defective utterance increases its intensity. Here then is the cause, the root of the evil. All stammering is produced by the spasmodic efforts made in the attempt to articulate, these very efforts preventing the emission of breath, and consequently the production of sound. Whatever varieties of defect may be met with, they are all modifications of this one original cause. Even when there is a frequent repetition of a word or a syllable, it is only that, during the spasms, a portion of breath escapes violently, and being vibrated into sound is then acted upon by the articulating organs. The whole defect of stammering may be thus resolved into a simple expression—the want of due equilibrium between vocalisation and articulation.

Introduction to the History of English Literature. By ROBERT DEMAUS, M.A. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.) As a very instructive and agreeably-written little treatise on English letters, such as will serve for a class-book, to give a kind of groundwork for a better acquaintance with the subject, the work of Mr. Demaus deserves to be recommended. In our opinion his views on literary subjects are, generally speaking, sound, and his acquaintance with the varying phases of our literature is extensive. In common with many studious men, however, Mr. Demaus seems to know less of the present than of any other period. In his list of contemporary poets we look in vain for the names of Dobell and Theodore Mar-

tin, though Croly and Charles Mackay are given to us for consolation. Where, too, is Mr. Tupper? The list of dramatists, too, is shamefully incomplete. Witness the absence of Bayle Bernard, Coyne, F. Talfourd, and Tomlins. Yet Planché (*sic*), Tom Taylor, and Wilkie Collins are mentioned as the chiefest and most original of modern dramatists.

On the Construction of Artillery and other Vessels to resist great Internal Pressure. By JAMES ATKINSON LONGRIDGE. Edited by CHARLES MANBY, C.E., and JAMES FORREST. (Printed by W. Clowes and Sons.)—This very elaborate pamphlet upon artillery will be read with deep interest by the mechanic, the engineer, and the soldier—but by them only. Both author and editors seem to have studied the subject thoroughly; but the mode of treatment is necessarily technical.

The Cook's Own Book: a Manual of Cookery, for the Kitchen and the Cottage. By GEORGINA HILL. (Routledge.)—One of a series of very useful "Household Manuals" now being issued by Messrs. Routledge, intended to popularise the knowledge of those branches of social science which tend to make home happy and teach men how to live. Miss Martineau, who recommends cookery as a branch of feminine education, will receive this manual with satisfaction. The fundamental truths of plain cookery are briefly and clearly explained in catechismal form, and the lessons thus conveyed, when committed to memory, seem admirably adapted to prepare the mind of the pupil for the higher and more serious duty of reducing theory to practice.

We have also received: A reprint of Lord Brougham's *Installation Address*, delivered at Edinburgh on the 18th inst. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)—The twelfth edition, improved, of the *Modern French Phrase Book: a Manual of French Conversation.* By B. du Gué. (Dublin: M. W. Rooney.)—*The Lace Trade and the Factory Act.* (Hardwicke.) An article reprinted from the *New Quarterly Review*, revised and enlarged.—*Fables Choies en Prose et en Vers.* Par L. Chambaud. (Dublin: Rooney.) The ninth edition of this very useful class-book, corrected and edited by B. du Gué.—A second edition of Dr. William Anderson's *Discourses*. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

DESPITE THE OUTCRY RAISED BY CRITICS to M. Jules Alary's transpositions and changes, "Don Giovanni" holds up its head at Covent-garden defiantly, and has been twice performed within the last week. Grisi, who, on the first representation of it this season, was so indisposed as to need a deputy, rallied in sufficient time to take her accustomed place on Thursday, the 17th. With Mlle. Csillag as *Donna Elvira*, Mme. Penco as *Zerlina*, Sig. Ronconi as *Leporello*, and Sig. Mario as the *beau idéal* of the reckless Don, it is easy to imagine what the quality of the performance was. Mme. Penco, who made her third appearance this season on Tuesday, testified by the unstudied beauty of her acting and exquisite singing that she is an artist with whom we have hitherto been too slenderly acquainted. Owing to the encores on both occasions here alluded to, the opera did not terminate till near midnight. "La Gazza Ladra" is announced for the first time this season on Saturday.

"*Lucrezia Borgia*," performed on Saturday at Her Majesty's Theatre, deserves mention on the twofold ground of general excellences, and the first appearance this season of an immensely popular favourite. As *Orsini*, Mme. Alboni still maintains pre-eminence. Her reception was of the same fervent tone as that of bygone times. No sooner was she discovered among the band of discontented nobles than a general burst of acclamation greeted her. In return for this, Alboni gave a more polished representation of *Maffeo* than comes within the scope of our memory, and sang the well-known "brindisi" as no other contralto, either on or off the stage, can. It is almost needless to state that a repetition of it followed as a matter of course. The acting and singing of Mlle. Tietjens as *Lucrezia* deserve unqualified approbation. Sig. Mongini is not the best *Gennaro* of the day. He possesses a chest voice remarkable rather for power and compass than for purity or smoothness, and his style of singing is characterised more by fervour than refinement. At times he is betrayed into exaggerations more creditable to his energy than to his discretion. To such a fever heat did he allow his excitement to rise towards the close of scene 2, act i., that his dagger performed the office of a cricket-bat, and the unfortunate "B" was struck from the Borgia escutcheon with such force to the "square leg," that it was seen bounding like a ball through the orchestral ranks, and spent its force eventually against the cranium of a good-tempered, forgiving creature contiguous thereto. Mongini's singing of the melodious romance, "Del pescatore ignobile," gained him a legitimate encore, and he also came in for a fair third of the honour awarded to the highly dramatic trio in the second act, "Guai se ti sfugge un mote," with Tietjens and Vialletti. The impersonation of the *Duke Alphonso* by the latter was very successful throughout. "Trovatore" on Monday evening exhibited Alboni in the character of *Azucena*; but her yet greater triumph was reserved for the following evening, when the ardently-desired "Semiramide" was produced, after many years of undisturbed slumber. When Italian Opera was first tried at Covent Garden in 1847, "Semiramide" was made the vehicle for introducing Alboni to the British public. She achieved a reputation then which has lost none

of its lustre now. Rossini composed the music of this "Melodramma Tragica in due Atti" for five principal voices, which on Tuesday were thus allotted: *Semiramide* (Mlle. Tietjens), *Arsace* (Mme. Alboni), *Idreno* (Sig. Belart), *Assur* (Sig. Everardi), *Oroe* (Sig. Vialletti). Taking the opera as a whole, it approaches very nearly to that sort of compilation to which the Italians give the name of *pasticcio*. Rossini frequently quotes himself, and in some instances others. The score presents to the eye of the musician a crowd of notes that has scarcely a parallel. All the recitatives are accompanied, so that the orchestra is condemned to constant hard work: even the wind instruments have but few remissions; from the octave flute to the trombone, an almost incessant blast is kept up. In addition to this, a military band is brought upon the stage, the added strength of which drowns the voices as effectually as if they were plunged fifty fathoms beneath the Atlantic wave. The opening cavatina in E for *Arsace*, "Ah come da quel di," as well as the aria "In se barbara ciagura," exhibited Alboni's deliciously tunable and fluent voice to great advantage. In the duet with the Babylonian Queen, "Giorno d'orrore" (act ii., scene 3), a most decided hit was made. This movement, the most generally admired piece in the opera, is written in the smooth, graceful style of Paisiello, and is exceedingly captivating. A request for repetition was wisely declined. Tietjens nerved herself for a very onerous task, and accomplished it like a great lyric artist, as she unquestionably is. A difference of style, however, between her and Alboni was manifest whenever they came in close contact; for while the latter seemed to float easily upon the unresting sea of semi-quavers, the former had in two or three instances to make great efforts in getting safely to shore. Tietjens did not appear to be in such good voice as she is usually is, and this may account for it. As much as Sig. Everardi played of his really difficult and somewhat ungracious part, it was to his credit; while to Sig. Belart the music of the Pesaronian composer seems exactly the sort to suit. There are several choruses in "Semiramide," but they are frequently smothered by the overwhelming weight of the orchestra, and their merits much damaged, if not destroyed, by the battery of brass and parchment that is brought to bear against them. Many old objections to "Semiramide" still survive; one is that as a whole it lacks originality, and another that it is much too long. The latter defect was in some measure repaired on Tuesday by the omission of several scenes; as the other cannot be cured, it must be endured. On the three occasions to which the remarks in this article apply, the attendance was as great as on the Thursday evening previous, when Her Majesty honoured "the old house" with her presence.

"John the Baptist," an oratorio by Johannes Hager, of Vienna, was produced by Mr. Hullah at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday, the 16th. Hitherto it was unknown to Englishmen, except by report. About five years ago we heard of its being performed at Vienna, for the benefit of "The Ladies' Charitable Association." For St. Martin's Hall the composer gave it an extra touch, and on the Wednesday aforesaid Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley essayed the principal music in it. Whatever may be the relative amount of beauty and defect contained,

we think that the subject is too barren of incident ever to make the oratorio popular; moreover, the instrumentation appears to be in many places extremely ambitious, and weighs down a very homœopathic quantity of melody with an overwhelming weight of noisy accompaniment and far-sought harmonies. In an air for soprano, "Fear not, Zacharias," we were strongly reminded of "Batti, batti." Without, however, going into detail upon first impressions, we much doubt if the public will hear any more of Johannes Hager in his oratorio: should it meet with a better fate than that of being shelved, we promise it closer attention.

In the long list of concerts to be vanquished by the musical historian every week, now that the season is set in, there are many that of necessity must be passed over, and some that have claims too strong for neglect. Among the latter may be classed that given by Miss Theresa Jefferys on Thursday the 17th, at St. James's Hall. Whether viewed with reference to the character of the artistes engaged, the music selected for performance, or the patronage received, the fair *bénéficiaire* doubtlessly is entitled to be classed among the "eminently successful." As the meeting was got up so as to suit the public taste in its manifold varieties, choice hives were rifled for their sweets, and attractive objects in creation were not left unobserved. Hence "the violet" by Mr. Howard Glover, the brightly shining moon of Molique, and the eclipsed one of Meyerbeer; these, together with alternating subjects that spoke of domestic bliss and dwelt on love, formed a most agreeable entertainment. Mr. Sims Reeves, Misses Parepa, Clara Fraser, Palmer, Mme. Laura Baxter, and Miss Jefferys were prominent among the vocalists. Miss Arabella Goddard played Ascher's fantasia on "Dinorah;" and the band of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers discoursed in familiar airs as well as in warlike strains.

The Royal Society of Musicians gave their annual performance of "Messiah" on Friday evening at St. James's Hall. There was a larger gathering, both in the orchestra and other parts of the building, than usual, notwithstanding the glaring attractions out of doors in honour of her Majesty's birthday. So thoroughly acquainted with the oratorio are the band and chorists, from the learned Cambridge Professor who directed the forces down to the boy trebles wearing the scarlet and gold uniform of the Chapel Royal, that anything short of a finished execution of Handel's immortal work would be indeed a matter for surprise. The soloisms were distributed among singers already famous in the school of sacred music and those desirous of building a reputation. This plan is one of remote adoption, and is nearly if not quite coeval with the institution itself. Mme. Weiss, the Misses Parepa, Smythson, and Wilkinson, were the sopranos; Miss Lascelles and Mme. Sainton-Dolby divided the contralto business; Mr. Montem Smith and Mr. Wilbye Cooper shared the duty assigned to the tenors; while the more ponderous music fell to the lot of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Weiss. In the very florid air, "Rejoice greatly," Miss Parepa exhibited a much greater acquaintance with the captivating style of fluent execution than with the notions of Handel. The chopping and changing of passages by the greatest living vocalist in the sacred school for the mere purpose of making "points" has been repeatedly condemned, and we feel bound to check every pale imitation on the first breaking out. Mme. Sainton-Dolby signalled herself as usual in "He was despised," and "He shall feed his flock." Mr. Montem Smith's reading of "Behold and see" exhibited a refined taste and power of expression. Had the *débütantes* been able to o'ermaster their "fear and trembling," their singing would have been clothed with many desirable effects. Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Weiss were themselves, and the bass music was given with a truthfulness that deserved success. The chorus singers and the orchestra amounted to nearly four hundred efficient persons thoroughly disciplined.

Mr. Vincent Wallace's concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday was not so great a success, in the musical sense of the term, as many were led to conjecture. The band, situated in the great Handel orchestra, discoursed divinely no doubt; but, as we could only catch a strain now and then, it was impossible at times to ascertain what was the subject of discourse. To those persons who secured seats near the orchestra before the sun had attained its meridian the singing and the songs were unquestionably full of interest; but to the mass spread over the grand transept, and to the hundreds of peripatetics who, being somewhat late, may be described as "nowhere," the singers and players on instruments might as well have been under the cedar trees or in the armoury. The greatest share of applause was awarded to Mr. Sims Reeves in the "Sweet form," romance from "Lurline." Mr. Santley and Mme. Laura Baxter were not without patrons, and both the Troubadour song and "A father's love" received the compliment of a second hearing. Beyond these we dare not hazard a remark. Nearly eight thousand persons were present.

Among the instrumental selections for Monday last by the Philharmonic Society were the overture, scherzo with chorus, nocturno, march, and final chorus from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Beethoven's Sinfonia in F. Beethoven's No. 8 is one of those which are frequently performed and have become familiar to the Philharmonic audience. The allegretto scherzando is the gem of the work. The trio is excessively difficult, and it requires the nicest attention on the part of every performer in order to produce a brilliant effect. The finale was played with immense vigour, and the audience testified approval, not by noisy demonstrations, but in a manner equally forcible and unmistakable. Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc., occupied, as usual, the conductor's throne.

"Various Masters" drew a large audience to St. James's Hall on Monday, the twenty-second concert night of the Popular series. Four instrumental and four vocal pieces comprised the programme. First of these was a quartet of Mozart's, for two violins, viola, and violoncello. The opening movement in D minor exhibits the master to the profound admiration of all musicians. The andante in F major, full of touching simplicity and beautiful contrasts, is a delicious movement, and interests alike the learned and the uninitiated in the mysteries of the art. It also shows what wonderful effects may be produced from scanty materials, when the hand of genius touches them. In the minuet and trio which succeeds, a large amount of vigorous counterpoint is discernable. The final movement, Allegretto ma non troppo, has a quaint theme, worked out in variations—firstly, in floral passages for the violin; secondly, in synopations; thirdly, as a solo for the viola; and lastly, in sustained major tonic harmony, "with piquant and cunning echoes" to each instrument. Upon the whole, this quartet in D minor is regarded as one of the most masterly, and most remarkable for richness of melodic invention, that ever proceeded from the fertile mind of the illustrious composer, and among performers of the highest class it is still an especial favourite. Beethoven's sonata in C sharp minor (op. 27), pianoforte, was introduced on the evening in question at the instigation of Herr Lubeck. This sonata, familiarly known as the "Moonlight sonata," is frequently attacked by advanced amateurs. It is a work of great beauty, and when properly represented is sure to gain attention and applause. Beethoven's quartet in F minor had, as in the quartet of Mozart, M. Sainton, Herr Goffrie, Mr. Doyle, and Sig. Piatti to illustrate it. With reference to the No. 11, it has been truthfully remarked that it shares the glories of Beethoven's "second manner" with the symphonies in B flat, C minor, and the Pastoral in F, together with the overture to Coriolanus, which were produced very shortly after it. Mendelssohn's (No. 2) trio in C minor (Op. 66), for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, played by Herr Lubeck, M. Sainton, and Sig. Piatti, is now as popular among musicians as the No. 1 in D minor. This was the last composition in which Mendelssohn took part before leaving England for ever. It was remarked at the time that the surpassing excellence of the whole performance was nothing short of inspiration. Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley sang twice each. "The Bell-ringer," a recent composition by Mr. W. V. Wallace, is admirably adapted to the voice of our most rising basso, and is almost invariably repeated by general desire. Such was the case on Monday. Mr. Sims Reeves selected the aria from "La Muette de Portici," which *Masaniello* sings to his dumb sister as he watches her in sleep, "Calm thee to rest" (act iv. sc. 2); and a barcarolle, by Rossini, "La gita in gondola," No. 7 of the celebrated "Soirées Musicales," dedicated to Madame la Baronne de Rothschild.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. St. James's Hall. Monday Popular Concerts. 8.
Hanover-square. Miss Emma Busby's Concert. 8.
10, Hyde-park, Kensington-gore. Sig. Marras's Twelfth April-midi Musicale. 8.
Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Benjamin Wells's Concert. 8.
Willis's Rooms. Master Alison's Second Pianoforte Concert. 8.
TUES. St. James's Hall. Musical Union. 8.
Hanover-square. Mr. Allan Irving's Concert. 24.
Hanover-square. Miss Poole's Concert. 8.
Kensington. St. Barnabas' Vocal Association. 8.
St. James's Hall. Grand Evening Concert. 7½.
WED. Gallery of Illustration. London Glee and Madrigal Union. 8.
Floral Hall, Covent-garden. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 8.
At Camberwell Hall. Mr. Arthur Stone's Concert. 8.
THURS. St. Martin's Hall. Miss Palmer's Concert. 8.
Mandeville-street, Cavendish-square. Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recitals. 8.
Collard and Collard's Rooms, Grosvenor-street. Herr Liedel's Matinée Musicale. 3.
FRI. Exeter Hall. Sacred Harmonic Society. "Elijah." 8.
Gallery of Illustration. London Glee and Madrigal Union. 3.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE SYSTEMATIC UNFAIRNESS which characterises the musical reviews in the *Times*, and the deliberate use of power for purposes quite foreign to art, have been long bringing that journal into more discredit than the principal managers are probably aware of. An example of this unscrupulousness may be observed in the late notice of Miss Laura Baxter's concert, which the writer must have criticised without hearing. It is at any rate certain that when he praises Mr. Sims Reeves for the "accustomed taste" with which he delivered "Margarita," described as "one of Mr. Balfe's most piquant and original effusions," he states what did not occur; for, though that song was set down in the programme, it was not sung by Mr. Reeves at all. We observe also that the *Era* falls into the same mistake.

We are told that preparations are being made to impart additional interest to the ceremony of laying down the foundation-stone of the Royal Dramatic College by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, on Friday week, the 1st of June. Among other arrangements, that of holding a grand *fête* and fancy fair, the stalls of which will be presided over by ladies of the dramatic profession, will be deemed perhaps the most attractive; and the following ladies have already volunteered their services for the occasion:—Mrs. Stirling, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Swanborough, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss Murray, Miss Wyndham, Miss Katharine Hickson, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Charles Young, Miss Oliver, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Bufton, Miss C. Saunders, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Marston, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Cotterell, Miss Neville. And among the gentlemen who will give their assistance in a more miscellaneous capacity are—Mr. J. B. Buckstone, Mr. H. Compton, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Mr. H. Widdicombe.

A Paris correspondent writes: "Madame Ristori has had a narrow escape of being poisoned. Her physician had ordered her a potion with fifteen drops of laudanum in it, but the chemist who made up the prescription put thirty drops by mistake. The symptoms produced by this overdose were for a short time alarming, but the lady has now quite recovered."

ART AND ARTISTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY: LANDSCAPE.

SUMMER HEAT always impels the parched Londoner to cast wistful glances at even pictured landscape, in default of the grateful reality. The Academy's walls are not those on which he nowadays finds most to refresh his tired eyes. The romantic, all-suggestive revelations of Turner, combining the utmost ideality with the utmost (practicable) realism, ended with himself. Pre-Raphaelite fidelity of bit-by-bit reproduction of Nature seems losing its hold on the walls. But of powerfully-painted scenes which carry one far beyond the Cockney range of knowledge there is no lack. The freshest feeling and most robust strength are displayed in the part figure, part landscape pieces of men who originally began as historical painters: Mr. Dyce among the elder men, Mr. Hook among the comparatively young men. Of their pictures we have already spoken. Among the professed landscape-painters none of the veterans takes this year a bolder position, displays a fresher tenure of power or more matured technical talent, than Mr. E. W. Cooke. "Bella Venezia" (102) is (on canvas) a very stale subject. But there is here an earnestness in the interpretation, a solidity in the painting, which renders anything but stale this old familiar scene of St. Mark's, the Ducal Palace, and the rest, as seen from the water, a vessel with sails set forming the central object in the foreground. The picture is admirably composed, as well as deep and harmonious in colour. In "The Piazzetta of St. Mark" (422), and "The Church of St. Salute" (433), we have nearer views in detail of the same familiar material, which, if testing less the artist's powers of composition, are characterised by even more remarkable solidity and fidelity. These two pictures stand out from the walls with a graphic force which presents a singular contrast to the surrounding pictures, and, while on near inspection satisfying almost one's utmost desire for correct detail, are even more effective from the other side of the room. "Zuyder Zee—a Fishing Craft in a Calm" (34), is a picture in the artist's old accustomed class of subject, painted with all his old knowledge, all his new force. But that which has most attracted general attention and interest is the remarkable view of "The Terror in the Ice of Frozen Strait, April 1837" (248), painted from a sketch of Admiral Sir George Back's, and worked up, it is said, from careful studies of Alpine glaciers, the nearest approach to Arctic horrors within reach of a working painter. A trifle hard in effect such a picture must necessarily be; but it is a wondrous scene of desolation, awe-inspiring and original. The anatomy of the rigging of the ship, as it lies locked up in its terrible prison, under a wintry sky, the far-stretched confusion of broken, jagged hummocks and ramparts of ice, with their varying bluish-green tints, are all given with a truth and force which fail to be monotonous because of their very intensity. Never was such a scene so handled. One wonders the artist's eyes did not fail him under the ordeal.

In an entirely opposite school are the scenic architectural views of Mr. Roberts. Familiar as the style is, and more than familiar too often the material, we have still an appetite for these scenic felicities, even for "Venice, the Piazza of San Mark" (29) again. The wide Piazza is here peopled by white-coated Austrian soldiers under review, a scene truly suggestive of enslaved Venetia. The Austrians, the familiar *façade* of the Ducal Palace and of St. Mark's, the statue—all are, of course, admirably painted, in Mr. Roberts's thin, slight way. "A Street in Antwerp" (158), "Interior of the Cathedral of Pisa" (212), "The Coliseum, Evening" (286), "Approach to the Forum" (302), are all pictures such as an old exhibition-goer can almost paint for himself on his mental retina, if told they are by David Roberts. He can realise the slightness of means, the fullness of effect.

On Stanfield's samples of accomplished painter-craft it is equally difficult to say anything new as on Roberts. They give delight without provoking criticism. Of his three contributions, the most important is "Vesuvius and part of the Bay of Naples from the Mole" (71); a familiar scene from an unfamiliar point of view, full of Southern idle life—idle sails upon the Bay, idle slouching lazzaroni on the shore. "Outward Bound" (116) is just such a fresh, breezy sea-piece as Stanfield knows how to paint: the small craft in the foreground, the heavily-freighted ship in the distance with sails set, carrying our thoughts and sympathies to a long voyage and a far country. "Angers on the Maine et Loire" (23) has the fault, which more or less mars half Stanfield's pictures, of being too merely *pretty* in colour, composition, and manipulation. The labour of hand is disproportionately manifest. Very interesting, archaeologically, is that antique bridge, with the antique turreted building in the midst, treated, as this painter always treats such topics, with a sympathising hand, even while his thoughts are busy on effect and charming picture-making.

Two of the best landscapes in the exhibition are those by the Linnell family. The "Wheat" (199) of the elder Linnell shows no failure of hand or eye: a scene of golden autumn glories. The sun-browned, lusty reapers, at work amid the half-cut corn on the hill-slope, are painted with his customary force and knowledge, such as few other landscape-painters display when introducing figures. The character of the short sturdy oaks which surround the field is emphatically given, though the foliage be not minutely made out. All this part of the picture is rich and mellow in colour. The effect of sky—deep blue, thrown up by slumbrous white clouds—is not one of which we are particularly fond, but is quite in keeping with a sultry, early autumn day, prognosticating settled weather and a good harvest.

The deficiency of the picture is in *tone*; and tone is somewhat wanted to mitigate the strongly-pronounced prevailing hues. None but an arrant Cockney, however, better versed in stage pastorals than in Nature's, would call such effects conventional; none but a critic, entirely ignorant of the reverent love and long patient study of Nature to which this great master has subordinated his remarkable technical gifts of hand. Mr. J. T. Linnell's "Atop of the Hill" (451), is an equally important and conspicuous landscape. It finds, perhaps, even more numerous admirers and sympathy: a picture evidently the result of much time and of careful study and thought. For all who have intelligently watched this young painter's career know any tendency to "manufacture" to be the last quality with which his works are chargeable. Highly pitched in colour as it is, it nowise steps beyond the truth of nature. It is a genuine Surrey scene, with its wealth of foreground detail, amid which rest the scattered girl-gleaners; while beyond stretches wide and far a purple distance of weald and waste, broad and splendid as only a Surrey hill-top can show. Refined in composition, the picture is manly and earnest in treatment. Perhaps we remember somewhat wistfully the sparkling pre-Raphaelite fidelity in *making out* of some of Mr. J. T. Linnell's earlier landscapes. But we know the difficulties and the discrepancies into which that method of working—so admirable and productive in landscape "bits" all foreground—would lead the landscapist, when handling a grand whole like the present. But let not this painter advance too hastily towards generalisation. We regret the absence this year of his brother, Mr. Wm. Linnell, whose "Harvest" of last year attracted so much admiration.

Mr. Creswick's "Relic of Old Times" (262) has all that artist's serene beauty and matured technical proficiency. No more charming *escape* out of town do the walls present than that romantic vale, with its wooded hill, on the side of which crumbles the old castle, beautiful in ruin, over which hovers a cloud of rooks, making still more obvious the tranquillity they break; while the solemn twilight and the crescent moon bathe the whole in tender, glowing light. Mr. Redgrave sends no such fresh revelations of Surrey woodland and cool summer-mantled pool as of old. We have, however, four carefully-painted studies of material, in the kind which has long happily replaced the ambitiously feeble figure-pieces of earlier years: "The Strayed Flock" (33)—sheep which have strayed amid the firs and the ferns; "Seeking the Bridle-road" (233), a lovely woodland bit; "The Children in the Wood—the Evening" (233); and "Children in the Wood—the Morning" (238). The two latter contain pretty painting of fir-tree boles and foreground; but the figures add little to their value—are merely pretty and mawkish. Nor is a young fir-copse exactly the kind of wood to which we imagine the children would have been consigned. And surely, if truth of sentiment had been considered, why that hopeful gleam of light from the very skirts of the copse in the evening hour, one to the children so dreadful? why gloom in the morning scene? The yellow blaze of light on the mossy boles of some of the trees in the former is a very beautifully-rendered effect in itself. Among the veteran R.A.'s, Mr. Lee comes out with unaccustomed force in his "Summer" (173): a deliciously cool, tempting stream winding under the hill, with a boat idly floating on its surface, and umbrageous trees around. Mr. Sidney Cooper shows himself, for once, more than a mere animal-painter in his "Crossing Newbiggen Muir in a snow-drift, East Cumberland" (227), a picture which has a grand landscape truth and landscape sentiment. Across that terrible undulating waste of "snow, snow everywhere," struggles the long line of weary sheep, conducted by the half-blinded drovers and dogs now as helpless and "lost"-looking as the sheep. Mr. Cooper's real talents and accomplishments are here turned to higher use than we ever remember before. Very inferior in quality is the large cow-piece, "In Harbledowne Park, East Kent" (330), a weak dilution of better and older Sidney Coopers.

Mr. Francis Danby (the Associate) is, when he wanders farthest from nature, something of a poet—that rare phenomenon among painters. He this year turns his endowments to very noble account, and without wholly starving the modern appetite for landscape truth. "Phœbus rising from the Sun and awakening Venus into Life from the Foam of the Sea" (219) is poetic—not merely in its subject. Something of the classical *spirit* is present in the rendering of the impossible yet so suggestive fable: in the lovely group of Venus and her attendants rising above the green waves: in the grand distant figure of Apollo in his chariot, dimly outlined on the glorious eastern sky. The true and beautiful effects of light from that vivifying dawn on the rippling sea and glittering sands, suggestively strewn with rare and wondrous sea-shells, supplies just so much absolute reality as is required for the poet's dream to rest upon, enough to make it tenable. "The Shipwreck" (340) is more real, and equally poetic. That shivering ship on its beam-ends, already half swallowed by the hungry waves, on the top of which the angry sky seems almost to rest, while a rainbow spanning the gloom typifies that Hope, practically visible in a rope which has been carried from the ship to the shore, and is now held by excited crowds amid the rocky cliffs: all this was evidently *seen* in the painter's mind before he attempted to paint it; was not elaborately pieced out and groped after, palette and brush in hand.

The more modern school of landscape-painting is represented by Mr. Naish's "Serpentine and porphyritic rocks and white shell sand bar, Kynance Cove, the Lizard, Cornwall" (461): and favourably so. There is no more powerful piece of absolute portraiture here. One

expects the geologist's hammer to be knocking on every square inch of those interesting geologic "specimens," rising sheer, precipitous, and angular out of the sea, one isolated in the very middle of the cove and of the picture. Of course they have the look almost of models. And this is increased by the entire absence of human figures. One or two would have been of infinite service, not only to illustrate the proportion and size of these lofty cliffs, but in giving the scene a more credible and less factitious aspect. As it is, the suggestion is as of some uninhabited island in the far Pacific. Is not, too, the green sea a little too positive and a little too solid?

Mr. McCullum's wondrous woodland studies form one of the freshest and most noticeable features (in landscape) of the exhibition. His four present contributions are all hung low, and thus to singular disadvantage: one to which he will not have to submit for ever. But the practised eye quickly detects their excellent drawing and colour, and the strong sympathetic feeling for nature which vivifies and ennobles them: that fresh, genuine feeling, without which landscape painting is but a trade—a thing of "dodges" and conventions—and with which a painter can make any material deeply interesting to others, for he is but imparting the interest he has already felt himself. Mr. McCullum seems to cherish a special passion for noble beech trees: one in which we can heartily join him—for what other trees ever attain to such majesty and beauty? Witness this "Moorland Queen" (88) of his, standing alone in her stately beauty, with her gnarled and mossy bole, her multitudinous branches, the delicate anatomy of which is now visible; for it is an early winter morning, and the brown leaves quiver on the sunny turf, on which flicker slender shadows from the bare branches; and beyond the silvery pool, in the crisp distance, we see the scarlet-coated huntsmen. In "Solitude—Alderley Beechwood, Cheshire" (417) we have the summer affluence of a beechwood truthfully and beautifully interpreted. The sunlight which glints through the green shade is stronger; and the rabbits sport in it, under the white, lichen-stained boles. But it is winter—when the weird tracery is bare—which allows the painter freest scope to tell us of the beauty of sylvan glades; as we see when we look at "A Rustic Path" (226). In this, by the way, the figures, children nursing a baby to whom their mother is advancing, are by Mr. G. E. Hicks; and very happily painted figures they are. In 526, "A Forest King," the figure, a gamekeeper, is also by Hicks, and also excellent. The "Forest King" is a beech, in its winter's undress again—one of truly regal proportions: below, of noble girth; above, a very forest in itself, with more than one century scored in the wide fissures along its awe-inspiring trunk.

THE Ellison Water-Colour Collection of Paintings has now been deposited in the South Kensington Museum, and will be first exhibited to the public to-day (Saturday).

Miss Osborn's picture of "The Governess," exhibited at the Royal Academy, has been purchased by her Majesty.

The late Sir W. A. Ross has left behind him very palpable evidences of his long and prosperous career as miniature-painter to the Court and to the world of fashion. His will was proved the other day (11th May), and his personality sworn under 25,000*l.* The bequests (he was unmarried) are all to near relatives, with the exception of an annuity of 20*l.* to a faithful female attendant.

It was originally intended to have buried the late Sir Charles Barry privately at Norwood, but the architects thought a public funeral more appropriate to the architect of the New Houses of Parliament. He was accordingly, on Tuesday afternoon, the 22nd, buried in Westminster Abbey. He lies in the nave, near the graves of the great engineers, Telford and Stephenson, and close to the pulpit whence the sermons are preached at the special evening services. The procession which accompanied the hearse from Clapham consisted of fourteen or fifteen mourning coaches, fifty private carriages, and some 400 or 500 gentlemen on foot. The Institute of English Architects conducted the arrangements and issued the tickets for admission, prescribing, as recent experience had shown to be necessary, the decency of mourning dresses to the ladies. The architects attended in considerable numbers, and the societies connected with art and science—the Royal Academy, Royal Society, the Civil Engineers—were well represented. In Westminster Barry was born; in Westminster presided over the erection of the most important architectural work of the century; in Westminster's famous church lies buried.

A congress of architectural and archaeological societies will meet at Cambridge during Whitsun week. Visits will be made thence to Ely and other spots of archaeological interest, in which the neighbourhood is opulent. A lecture, among others, will be read by Professor Willis, whose voice has been silent of late, on the architectural history of Cambridge—a theme on which no man is so competent to speak. 'Twill be an interesting and instructive week to those present.

A sculptor prefers a serious complaint against the Royal Academy. Having sent in two statues for exhibition, he received an intimation that one had been rejected. When the exhibition opened, however, neither appeared; and, on inquiring for his works, he found them both in a cellar, one broken and the other very much scratched. He adds, that in this condemned cellar, "huddled together in most dangerous juxtaposition, were works from the hands of some five or six sculptors well and honourably known to the public as men of acknowledged talent; works showing the study and labour of months. Professional etiquette prevents me mentioning names. It is sufficient to state that a very talented work, executed by the last-selected travelling student, and sent from Rome for exhibition, is among the number, as well as the original model of a public statue lately erected in St. Paul's."

At the German Gallery in Bond-street are being exhibited, preliminary to their being engraved by Mr. C. J. Lewis and others, five im-

portant pictures by Rosa Bonheur, which are eminently worth seeing by all imperfectly acquainted with the celebrated Frenchwoman's dashing "manner." One is from Spanish material, "Spanish Bouricairos," painted in 1857. The rest have the singularity (to English people) and interest of being Scottish subjects:—"A Scottish Raid;" "Huntsmen taking Hounds to Cover," painted in 1859; "Highland Shepherd;" "Denizens of the Highlands" (1857). In the "Spanish Bouricairos" we have a scene characteristic of the country; mule-drivers, and a string of gaily-caparisoned mules, with their jingling bells, hit off with all the fair artist's graphic spirit and characteristic sympathy, as it were. "A Scottish Raid" is simply a scene of Highland drovers and their lowing, shaggy, tumultuous herd, whose heads are a perfect marvel for varied bovine character. "Denizens of the Highlands" are a group of cattle, showing similar shaggy force and character. "The Highland Shepherd" is—so far as the shepherd himself is concerned—the least satisfactory. He is somewhat too vague in treatment, and contrasts unfavourably with Landseer's strongly emphasised Scottish shepherds, as perfectly made out in character as in everything else. "Huntsman taking Hounds to Cover" has similar defects of slightness and indefiniteness in parts. The horses have Rosa Bonheur's usual spirit, carried almost to a conventional and mannered degree. With these pictures is exhibited Dubuffe's full-length portrait of the remarkable woman, her hand caressing the head of a meek bull, who seems to acknowledge her friendly powers of handing down his portrait to posterity. That powerful and intellectual face of hers, and beautifully-formed head, explain how it is she came to be the artist she is.

The *Photographic Journal*, advertising to the photographs issued by the Council of Education, at the South Kensington Museum, says: "Last year we had the pleasure to announce that the Council of Education had determined that the public should be supplied from the South Kensington Museum with positive and negative photographs at very reduced prices, specimens of the cartoons, and other valuable photographs of pictures, articles of vertu, &c. We are sorry to find that great regret exists, with those who are anxious to possess this boon, at the time which must elapse before they obtain their desires. The demand has exceeded all reasonable anticipation, and, notwithstanding the large number supplied, we are told that orders for which payment has been made to the amount of upwards of 8000*l.* remain unexecuted. The Sappers and Miners cannot print fast enough. To give greater facility, the Council are erecting a large additional building, specially adapted to photographic purposes."

We are certainly not surprised to find that Mr. Westmacott utterly repudiates the nonsense imputed to him by Lord Haddo with reference to studying from the nude model. A letter of remonstrance from Mr. Westmacott has elicited the following from his Lordship:

Blackheath, Wednesday.

SIR,—I feel it due to you to apologise for a mistake in the *Times* in the report of some observations of mine in the House of Commons. What I said was, that I believed it to be your opinion that in the best age of Greek art the female form was always represented draped, and that the public exhibition of nude female statuary in ancient Greece had been followed by a decline of art, and had tended to vitiate public taste. I certainly never said that you considered the study of the nude female unnecessary to the artist, and I fear it could scarcely be expected that such should be your opinion, though I believe that you would not wish the voluptuous school of female representation to be so much encouraged as it is in the present day.—I remain your obedient servant,

HADDO.

To Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A.

Lord Haddo cannot know—if he had, he could have written no such letter as this—that to represent the figure draped, a knowledge of it *undraped* is absolutely necessary.

The *Building News* tells a capital story about picture-cleaning in Paris. "Raffaello's picture of 'St. Michael overcoming Satan' has just been replaced in the Louvre, after having been subjected to a fifth or sixth restoration. It was painted, together with a Holy Family, by order of the Duke of Urbino, for Francis I., to whom it was presented in 1518, the year it was finished. It was painted on panel, and apparently the wood was of an inferior quality, or had not been properly seasoned, for twelve years afterwards Primaticcio was employed 'to wash and clean the varnish,' and of three other pictures besides, for which he was paid about 11*l.*, according to an entry in the accounts of Royal Buildings: 'Donne la somme de unze livres à Francisque Primadice de Boulogne le peintre, pour avoir vaquer durant le mois d'Octobre, 1530, à laver, nettoyer le vernis à quatre grands tableaux appartenant au roy, de la main de Raphael d'Urbino, à savoir le Saint Michel, la Sainte Marguerite, la Sainte Anne, et le portrait de la reine de Naples.' Primaticcio did something more than clean and wash the varnish, for, with that fatal ambition which is the curse of picture-cleaning, he restored or repainted a portion. The left foot is, or rather was, almost entirely his, and some inches longer than Raffaello's original drawing. After the restoration of Primaticcio came that of a French painter, Guelin, who figures in the accounts—under the date of 8th May 1685—for 2200 livres, for having restored (*rétabli*) the St. Michael. In 1753 M. Picault transferred the painting from panel to canvas, which soon rotted and had to be replaced by fresh canvas in 1776, under the superintendence of M. Haquin; and in 1800 the second canvas was replaced by fresh by a son of M. Picault. Evidently the work of re-lining had been very clumsily done, and each operation was attended by restoration or re-painting of the cracked and fissured parts. Girodet was the last employed to paint over Raffaello's work, and he imitated the blunder of Primaticcio with respect to the left foot. Recently, or rather ten years ago, it was observed that certain portions of the painting peeled off, and that others crumbled to dust. During this period various expedients were employed to replace the scales, but the destruction advanced so rapidly that at last it was determined to attempt a radical cure. The work was entrusted to M. Mortemart, who performed the operation called *enlavage*, which consists in flaying the back of the picture until the contour or preparatory drawing lines of the first artist are reached, leaving of course his colours intact. In this operation five different sorts of mastic were discovered, which had been used to plug the cracks by successive restorers. When the *enlavage* was completed, as well as

the re-lining, the sophistications, from Primaticcio to Girodet, were removed, and the original work of Raffaele exposed to view. No retouching or restoration of the surface has been allowed—nothing beyond stopping the cracks—while all traces of previous restorations have been completely removed. The painting exhibits at least the drawing of Raffaele, and the evidences of decay are more slightly than the clumsy tricks of picture-restorers. M. de Nieuwerkirke deserves great credit, as administrator of the gallery, for his determination to put an end to the restoration system.—[How much of the original picture is left after this? is a question which naturally presents itself for solution. Let us, however, set our contemporary right as to the sum paid to Primaticcio. The number of livres named would be equal to between 117. and 127. of present money.]

The collection of Italian, Spanish, and Dutch pictures, formed by the Rev. Frederic Leicester, was disposed of on Saturday last at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. Among the more valuable specimens were the following:—7. An Italian Seaport, by Claude, formerly in the collection of Marie Antoinette, at Malmaison, cabinet size; 146 gs. (Collins). 9. The Lake, by Wouvermans; 144 gs. (Collins). 16. The Ferry Boat, by Cuyp, from the collection of Sir Robert Price; the gem of the day's sale; 810 gs. (Morrison). 17. A Landscape, by Hobbema; 185 gs. (Carr). 19. View on the Hollands Deep, by Ruysdael; 155 gs. (White). 20. The Greengrocer, by W. Mieris; 255 gs. (Morrison). 21. Piazza di San Marco, Venice, by Canaletti, a cabinet picture, from Mr. Cankrien's collection; 350 gs. (Farrer). 25. Henry III., Stadtholder, his Chancellor, and Family, by Gonzales Coques; 380 gs. 26. His own chateau, with portraits of himself, two daughters, and son, with fishermen, by Teniers, from Sir George Warrender's collection; 465 gs. 27. The Ferry Boat, by John and Andries Both; 360 gs. (Collins). 28. The Virgin, by Murillo; 220 gs. (Owen). 29. Solitude, by Jacob Ruysdael; 305 gs. (Carr). The Rev. Mr. Leicester's collection, twenty-nine pictures in all, realised 45657. The Hon. Percy Ashburnham's choice collection followed, and some interesting pictures from private cabinets, from which we select the following specimens: 48. The Enchantress quitting the Infernal Regions, by D. Teniers; 230 gs. (Stone). 49. A Landscape, with a peasant driving sheep over a wooden bridge, by Jacob Ruysdael; 134 gs. (Pierce). 50. The Seasons, by Guido; 45 gs. 51. A grand Italian Landscape, by Jan and Andries Both; 300 gs. (Owen). 54. Head of a child, by Greuze, a cabinet specimen; 106 gs. (Collins). 66. Hippomenes and Atalanta, by Giorgione, from Mr. Woodburn's collection; 125 gs. (Wellson). 74. The Vision of St. Helena, by Paul Veronese; 270 gs. (Wellson). 75. Carita, by Andrea del Sarto; 500 gs. (ditto). The total amount of the day's sale was nearly 76007.

The *New York Evening Post* thus speaks of a bust of Nathaniel Hawthorne, by Miss Louisa Lander, an American sculptor residing in Rome: "His is a remarkable head, with a noble forehead, deep-set eyes, bearing a strong resemblance to the upper part of Daniel Webster's head. This bust was ordered by Mr. Hawthorne for his family, and gives them the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Hawthorne also considers it an excellent likeness. Those who have enjoyed the finished productions of this elegant writer's pen will appreciate the opportunity of seeing at the same time the counterfeit presentment of one of our greatest writers, and admiring one of the finest busts, viewed as a work of art, that have ever come from the chisel of an American sculptor." The bust is now on exhibition at the Düsseldorf Gallery in New York.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday night a paper was read "On the History, Geological and Geographical Distribution, and Commercial Bearings of the Marbles of Tuscany and Modena, and of the Boracic Acid Lagoons," by Mr. W. P. Jervis. The author said that if he were to treat of the mineral resources of Australia, he should dwell entirely on the future; in speaking of our own mines, he would enlarge on their present condition; but the name of Italy called up recollections of the past. In his paper he intended to regard the subject in all these lights. Owing to the division of Italy among numerous sovereigns, there had necessarily existed great jealousy regarding the interchange of productions of various states. For this reason the Tuscans had been encouraged by their Government to work their own marbles, in opposition to those of Carrara, in the Duchy of Modena, though only ten miles off. After describing the marbles of Serravezza and its neighbourhood, he passed to the quarries of Carrara, which had evidently sprung into existence in very remote times. It was remarkable that Michael Angelo first made an enemy of the Marquis Alberigo, lord of Carrara, by having been compelled by Leo X. to found quarries in Monte Altissimo, thus depriving the Marquis of the monopoly he formerly enjoyed. On this occasion Michael Angelo had to become a road engineer, for the first necessity was for him to make communication through several miles of rocky country along the valley of the Serra. Having touched upon the other principal quarries of Tuscany, the author proceeded to the second part of his subject, the lagoons of boracic acid. These were first noticed in 1742, but it was not till 1777 that Kœffer, the chemist of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, found boracic acid in these lagoons—a fact confirmed two years subsequently at Monte Rotondo by Professor Mascagni. For forty years little was done, when, in 1818, M. F. Lardarel, a French gentleman, then in Tuscany, resolved on the formation of a small establishment for the collection and extraction of the boracic acid. For many years the sale of the acid was steady, but the profits were but small. The expense of firewood for evaporation up to 1827 having swallowed up the greater part of the proceeds, it appears that, after much thought, the idea struck M. Lardarel that by some ingenious method he might turn to account the natural steam jets arising so plentifully from the soil; and this he succeeded in effecting. From that time the produce of the works rapidly increased. The author gives in detail the method of forming a lagoon, and of obtaining the acid,

of which it appears no less than 1800 tons were produced last year by Count Lardarel. The uses of this substance were now only limited by the supply. It was principally exported into England and France, where it was much employed in glazing porcelain.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday evening a meeting of the Geographical Society was held in Burlington House; the president, Earl de Grey, in the chair. The first paper read was a communication, by Mr. Hopkins, on the practicability of reaching the North Pole, which was succeeded by a second paper on the proposed North Atlantic telegraph, read by Colonel Schaffner; both subjects related to the Arctic regions, and the discussion on them was taken together. Mr. Hopkins's paper was altogether speculative, and his opinion that it is practicable to reach the North Pole was founded on the voyage of Captain Parry, who reached within eight degrees of the Pole. In the paper on the North Atlantic telegraph Colonel Schaffner explained the line proposed to be adopted and the advantages attending it. Commencing at some point on the north of Scotland, the cable would be submerged in the first instance to the Faroe Islands; thence to Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador. The lengths of the submerged lines would be 250, 350, 550, and 600 miles, making a length of submerged cable of 1750 miles; and the length of wire extended over land at the intermediate stations would be 300 miles, so that the entire distance from Scotland to Labrador would be 2050 miles. Colonel Schaffner stated that the laying down of these cables would not be attended with much more difficulty than in other cases; for, so far as he had examined the route, he had found it not obstructed by ice, excepting on the coast of Labrador, where some special precautions would be required in bringing the cable to land. The depths, so far as they had been sounded, did not exceed 2500 fathoms, at which depth there was a deep deposit of mud. Having explained the geographical part of the plan, Colonel Schaffner alluded to the great advantage which would attend having several short submarine circuits instead of an uninterrupted one. Through so comparatively short a circuit as 600 miles, which was the longest length of the submerged cables, as many as twenty words per minute might be transmitted, whilst the retardation of the electricity by the submerged wire of the former Atlantic telegraph did not admit of more than three words per minute being transmitted. Colonel Schaffner concluded by pointing out the commercial advantages which would be derived by a line of telegraph consisting of several short lengths of submerged cables, each one of which might be replaced at comparatively small cost in case of accident, and by which the rapidity of transmission would be greatly increased. Mr. Gibson considered that the laying down a telegraph cable on the proposed route would be attended with almost insurmountable difficulties on account of the ice, and that, supposing the line to be completed, there was reason to believe the electric signals would be interfered with by terrestrial magnetism. The Hon. Stuart Wortley took the same view of the difficulties that would attend the laying down of the North Atlantic cable, and he produced the log of the ship in which Colonel Schaffner had explored the east coast of Greenland to show that the ship was surrounded with ice, and that its progress was greatly impeded in consequence. Mr. Wortley said he should be glad if Colonel Schaffner could succeed in laying down a good line of telegraph on his proposed route, but the obstacles to be encountered seemed to be much greater than was stated. He thought that in an object of such great national importance the Government should institute an accurate survey of the route proposed, so that the practicability or impracticability of it might be ascertained. Sir E. Belcher said that from his experience of the state of the ice on the coast of Greenland, and on the proposed route for the North Atlantic telegraph, he thought there would be no great difficulty in laying down the cable. After some observations from Earl de Grey and Dr. Hodgskin, the meeting adjourned.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Thursday, May 17; John Bruce, Esq., in the chair. Count Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, author of "Histoire de la Peinture sur Verre," and other antiquarian works, was elected an Honorary Fellow. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: George Edward Pritchett, John Reed Appleton, Henry White. Mr. Reed communicated particulars relating to the portion of a canoe from Wales, exhibited in November last. It was discovered in 1856, imbedded in the mud at the bottom of Llyn Llydaw, one of the highest lakes on the flanks of Snowdon. Mr. Franks exhibited an ancient British spear-head of bone, lately found in the Thames. A like object, found in moorish soil, in the parish of Stickswold, in Lincolnshire, near the river Witham, in 1811, is in the British Museum; of this latter Mr. Franks exhibited a drawing. Mr. Wiggins exhibited an ancient signet set in gold as a ring, found in the year 1845, in the city of Sessa, kingdom of Naples, among the ruins, near the old church there. It is antique gem in a mediæval setting, having inscriptions round the stone and on the hoop. That round the stone is "Sigillu. Thomasii. De. Rogeris. De. Suessa." Mr. Almack exhibited, through Mr. Franks, two original letters from Edward Gorges addressed to Sir John Stanhope, undated, but, from the events mentioned in them, of the year 1596. Mr. Franks exhibited, by permission of Sir Frederic Madden, a remarkable deed of Gerard, the second Bishop of Cambrai, of the year 1090. The seal attached is *en placard*, i.e. sealed on and through the parchment—not pendent. Documents of this kind are of great rarity. The paper read was by Mr. Hart, being observations on certain Exchequer documents relative to the manufacture of gunpowder in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Tuesday, May 15; Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B., in the chair. Dudley Baxter, Maurice Black, S. M. Meekins, and J. W. Williams, Esq., were elected Fellows of the society. Mr. Purdy read a paper "On the Statistics of the Poor-Rate before and since the Poor Law Amendment Act." The subject was treated under four heads: First, the levy; secondly, relief; thirdly, valuation to the rates; fourthly, fiscal results. The earliest authentic record of the sum raised in England and Wales for poor-rates is the Parliamentary return of 1776, when the sum was 1,720,0007.; next in 1783 it had risen to 3,132,0007.; then in 1803 it amounted to 8,647,0007. Since that year annual returns have been presented to Parliament. The rate attained its highest point in

1818, viz., 9,320,000*l.*, and fell to its lowest in the present century in 1838, 5,186,000*l.*; the amended law had been then in operation for four years. The last levy was that of 1859, viz., 8,108,000*l.* One-fourth of the rate is now expended for local purposes which have no connection with relief to the poor. The principal object of the rate has diminished greatly under the combined influences of the reformed administration and the improved social condition of the people. In the twenty-two years preceding the reform 143,000,000*l.* was the sum for relief; but in twenty-five subsequent years it was only 129,000,000*l.*: on the aggregate this was equal to a decrease of 33,000,000*l.*, or a yearly average of 21 per cent. The valuation is laid upon the same property, very nearly, as the property-tax under Schedule A.; yet the "gross estimated rental" for the rate falls short of the assessed value by sixteen millions of rental. In some Parliamentary areas the tax value is equal to the gross rental, in others it far exceeds it, while in others it falls much below it. In the borough of Marylebone the tax valuation is double the gross rental; this is due to the railways being rated to the tax where the dividends are paid. The overseers' returns were shown, under several combinations, to be very misleading guides in the matter of their valuations. The willing concurrence of three functionaries was deemed essential to obtain the real truth of the valuations in any district, viz., the overseer with his rate-book, the tax-assessor with his book of assessments, and a surveyor well acquainted with the letting value of the properties rateable. Some of the fiscal results and concomitants of the reformed administration, as regards the relief to the poor, were these: The rate per head on the population for relief in the ante-reform period was 10*s.* 4*d.*; but since it has only been 6*s.* 0*d.*, or a decrease of 42 per cent. In respect of the property-tax valuation in 1815, it was equal to 2*s.* 3*d.* in the pound; but in 1857, a rate of 1*s.* 14*d.* would have paid it. Here, then, the decrease would have been 50 per cent. In the same manner the relief expenditure was compared with certain commercial and savings banks' data, with highly favourable results. The writer concluded by observing that pauperism, as measured by the money relief, was, in relation to the wealth and population of the country, a diminished and diminishing rate. Mr. Hodge spoke in high terms of the value of Mr. Purdy's paper, and referred in terms of admiration to Mr. Chadwick's valuable report. He condemned the method in which the poor-law had formerly been administered. As an instance of the methods which had been resorted to extort money from the public, he instanced the case of George III., when his son claimed 10,000*l.* for looking after his royal father. Mr. Lumley said that the country was indebted to Mr. Purdy for the present poor-law returns. They might be favourably compared with any other Government returns. The new system of administration was a great improvement on the old. The large sums spent on the relief of the poor in the early part of this century were fully accounted for by national troubles. The saving in latter years was principally attributed to the greater tranquillity and prosperity of the country. Mr. Newmarch observed, that Mr. Purdy had brought forward one of the most interesting and important subjects of the present time. He did not agree with the strictures passed on Mr. Rickman's return. He considered it an approximation as good as could have been obtained at that time. With reference to Sir W. Young's Act of 1795, he thought that something might be said more favourable towards it than had been. The mistake was in attempting to apply that Act to circumstances which had passed away. It was a special Act, applied to a special case. The public owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Chadwick and the other gentlemen who had entered into the poor-law inquiry. He agreed with Mr. Lumley about the saving in poor-rates to some extent. But the reform in the poor-laws in 1834 was the principal cause of the saving. With reference to the gross rental, he referred to the discrepancies between the assessment to the poor-law and property-tax. He considered that the different results obtained from these sources proved that we knew but little respecting them. He did not know how we could obtain the actual value of property unless it was taken every year. Mr. Sartt said that the Government knew the actual rental. The Chairman wished that the members of the Legislature had been present to hear Mr. Purdy's valuable paper. He did not think that the actual burthen had, however, been accurately ascertained. Every species of iniquity had been practised to shift the poor-rate off the shoulders of the rate-payers. But, although he admitted that much had been done, he considered that much remained to be done. The poor-law inquiry had done much for education amongst the poor; but the system thus commenced might be much advanced; the system of medical relief might be also improved. As an example of what might be done he gave the case of Ireland, although there was no poor-law settlement; there it compared favourably with England. The proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Purdy for his able paper.

THE TURKISH BATH.

DID WE OWE TO TURKEY nothing but its rhubarb, its carpets, and the Turkish Bath, the amount of our indebtedness to "the sick man" would be by no means inconsiderable; and of these the last is by far the greatest boon of all.

What is the Turkish bath? cries the reader; his memory recalling certain graphic descriptions in the pages of those who have visited the dominions of the Sultan—misty pictures of dark, hot, steamy chambers, filled with all but nude figures (horrible to Lord Haddo), of shampooing, languorous lounges on sofas, the lazy pipe, the coffee, all the luxuries of the Oriental hamam. But what is that to us? Shall Stamboul come to us, or we go to Stamboul? When we are in Turkey we do as the *turkeys* do, as the old lady very appositely observed; but a Turkish bath in London! It is outlandish—against the spirit of the people. It is *un-English*, and therefore not to be thought of.

And yet it is a fact that this same Turkish bath is rapidly making its way into the favour and good opinion of the people of this country—certainly of the more sensible portion of them; that "the faculty" approves of this health-restorer and health-preserver as heartily as it is possible for men to approve of that which threatens to take the bread out of their mouths; finally, it is true that Turkish baths already exist in this country, have existed for some time, and have thriven.

We are very much indebted to Mr. David Urquhart for this. Mr. Urquhart, as all the world knows, is an enthusiast, whatever may be his hobby. He is earnest in all his opinions, and urges them energetically whenever he has opportunity. He is very enthusiastic about Turkish baths; for he has one in his own house, and promotes and recommends the establishment of them as much as he can. We are not quite sure whether this is not better than impeaching Lord Palmerston, or whether it may not be considered the most useful thing that Mr. Urquhart has effected during a long and active life.

But to return to the question, What is the Turkish bath? In one sense, it is the laying down of half the troubles of existence; it is a regeneration into a new life—a thorough inspiration and reinvigoration. It brings ease to the body and calm to the spirit; it revives the weary; cheers the sorrowful; pours balm around the pain-racked limb; elates and comforts the heaviest heart; gives a man, in a word, a new lease of his youth, with all its abundance of strength, all its sensuous pleasures, all its golden dreams. This is what the Turkish bath is in one sense. In another, it is a building recently opened in Palace-street, Pimlico, where we and you also, good reader, may be treated in the manner which we are about to describe.

When you enter you are requested to take off your boots, and are furnished with a pair of slippers—a precaution necessary to keep the matted floor of the *salon*, or "cooling room," perfectly clean. You are conducted to a dressing-room, where you divest yourself of your clothes, and an apron is handed to you, which you straightway gird about your loins; then a sheet, with which you drape yourself; and straightway you are conducted down stairs to the bath. Your conductors are, like yourself, dressed in an apron. They are stalwart fellows, and look as if they never had been dressed in their lives; for "they are naked and are not ashamed." These lead you into the bath, which is a sombre chamber, lit with coloured windows, and admitting what the French call the *mi-jour*; it is well ventilated, and the air is quite dry, but the temperature is 130 degrees of Fahrenheit. As you enter you lay aside the sheet, and when you have been seated some seconds every part of your skin begins to cover itself with a profuse perspiration. At first, breathing is a little oppressed; but that wears off rapidly, and in a short time you respire with perfect freedom. Presently you are aware that you are in a bath of your own making. In drops, in streams, in rivers, it runs over you; your hair is full of it; your face is bathed; your limbs are inundated. The seven millions of pores said to be in the human body are busily engaged in freeing themselves from the bonds of a long, if unconscious, imprisonment. In fact, you are in the most profuse perspiration you ever experienced in your life. What was the ten-mile walk on the August day to this? What the gallop over the downs; or the spurt to Ifley; or even the training walk under Heaven knows how many pea-jackets? All these made the shirt stick to your back; but this would soak a whole week's washing of shirts. And so you sit quietly communing with yourself on these matters, until one of the bath-men tells you that it is time to go into the hot room. *The hot room!* Why, you have been sitting for half an hour in a temperature of 130 degrees, and now you are to go into the hot room! Great is the power of human endurance; your body is now seasoned, and you walk into a room where the temperature is 170 degrees, without feeling in any way oppressed. And now the streams pour out afresh. All around is dry; but you are like Gideon's fleece. The heat is great, but you do not care for it. The seven millions of pores are now all free, and are rejoicing in their freedom. You thought yourself a cleanly person, because you have taken a sponge bath every morning all your life, and an occasional warm dip. Clean! why, you were filthy. So at least the bath-men prove to you presently. For they take you back to the former room; they extend you upon a slab; they knead your muscles and your flesh; and then they roll off you such a mass of dead skin, used-up epidermis, that, but for the evidence of your senses, you never could have believed had once belonged to you. However cleanly you may have fancied yourself to be, that is what the Turkish bath will take from you, not only on your first visit, but every week after. The sensation of relief which follows this disencumbrance is amazing.

But what follows is the crowning joy of all. The Tritons, having shampooed you, lead you into a cool room; they anoint you with soap, and turn upon you a shower of cold water, following it up with a *douche*. Oh, the enjoyment, the delicious enjoyment, of that sensation! There is no pleasure of the senses to compare with it. The reaction calls the blood back to the surface, and your newly-polished skin glows with health and vitality. You court the cool water and embrace it; you revel in it, and cannot have too much of it; the Tritons have some difficulty in leading you forth; and, sheeted once more, you again ascend to the "cooling room," where, lying on a couch, you expose your body to the fresh and cooling air, giving it as much oxygen as you can in exchange for the carbon of which you have been purified. In this stage of the proceedings a good cigar is not to be despised. After this you quit Paradise; you resume your clothes, the consequences and memorials of our degradation, and you walk forth a regenerated man.

What a difference between yourself as you walked in and yourself as you walk out of this magic palace! You almost doubt whether you have not changed your limbs for those of some one else, leaving the weary old ones behind, and taking some of a very superior construction, bran-new, muscular, untiring. You could walk twenty miles without wearying those well-oiled joints. You could fly if you had wings. As you have not, you content yourself with turning into St. James's Park, where you amuse yourself (as King Charles the Second did) with feeding the ducks, and cherishing a secret feeling of superiority over all the rest of mankind who have never had a Turkish bath.

MISCELLANEA.

THE anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society will be held on the 28th inst., at Burlington House. During the ballot the gold medals will be awarded to Lady Franklin and Sir F. S. McClintock, R.N. The dinner will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern the same evening.

On Wednesday evening M. Louis Blanc repeated, at the Marylebone Institution, the first of his series of lectures on the *salons* of Paris. The audience was as numerous and appreciative as ever.

At the weekly meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures, held on Wednesday, 16th of May, the secretary reported that the guarantee fund is steadily progressing, and now amounts to 239,950*l*.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Eversley, Hants, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Kingsley is the author of the "Biography of Alton Locke," and other well-known and popular works.

It is stated in the *Illustrated London News* that Miss Catherine Sinclair, the authoress, has generously transmitted 100*l*. to the magistrates of Edinburgh, for the purpose of providing wooden seats for the wearied pedestrians of that city.

A *conversazione* of the members and friends of the Pure Literature Society was held on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Room, St. James's, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, which was numerously attended, the noble lord being supported by the Hon. Mr. Kinnsaird, &c. On the walls of the room, as on former occasions, were suspended a vast number of maps and diagrams, and periodicals, pictures, &c. were exhibited, and contributed greatly to the interest of the proceedings.

Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope indicates the exact site of the Tyburn gallows in a letter dated Arklow-house, Connaught-place: "The site of Tyburn gallows has been a frequent subject of discussion among London antiquaries. It may be interesting to those who care for such questions to learn that yesterday, in the course of some excavations connected with the repair of a pipe in the roadway, close to the foot pavement along the garden of this house, at the extreme south-west angle of the Edgware-road, the workmen came upon numerous human bones. These were obviously the relics of the unhappy persons buried under the gallows."

The arbitrator in the well-known case of "Scully v. Ingram" has awarded 2000*l*. damages to Mr. Scully. The suit was instituted by Mr. Scully to recover damages for alleged misrepresentations on the part of the defendant. The verdict on the first trial was for the plaintiff, with small damages. Mr. Ingram moved for and obtained a new trial, when the case was referred to arbitration, the result of which has been stated.

Referring to the late visit of the British Association in Aberdeen, the *Aberdeen Journal* says: The labours of the local committee have now about come to a close; and an abstract of their proceedings will be embodied in a report to be issued to the subscribers to the local fund. It will be gratifying to the subscribers to learn that, after defraying liberally, and even munificently, the whole expenses of the meeting, the committee are able and about to return no less than 7*s*. per pound on the amount of the sum subscribed and paid."

Anecdotes relating to Lord Brougham's recent visit to Edinburgh are floating about. Among others, we are told that, after all the fatigues of the installation, and after dining with the Senators and University Court, the veteran peer went in the evening to Lady Belhaven's drawing-room at Holyrood. Nothing would satisfy his Lordship but he must see Rizzio's blood, and away he went with two guides and a couple of candles, and kneeling down with a light on each side, pored over the dark stains, "taking evidence" upon this dubious point. One can fancy the scene in that little, faded, decrepit old room. When there, some one, alluding to what his Lordship had so well said, in the forenoon, of Elizabeth's conduct in the matter of Mary, asked him if he was for Mary. "No!" said he, with that wonderful voice and eye, "I'm against Elizabeth; but I'm not for Mary."

The following information with regard to some new arrangements at the Royal Pleasure Grounds and Botanic Gardens at Kew may be useful to the public at the present season. The pleasure grounds will be open to the public daily from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, from 1 o'clock p.m. (2 o'clock on Sundays) till sunset; the entrances are in the Kew and Richmond-road, by the Lion-gate and by the Unicorn-gate, and on the river side by the gate adjoining the Brentford ferry. There are communications opened between the botanic gardens and the pleasure grounds by gates in the boundary fence. These grounds do not appear to be at present sufficiently known by the public. They occupy an extensive area between Kew and Richmond, bounded on the north by the botanic gardens, on the south by the old deer park of Richmond, on the east by the Richmond-road, on the west by the Thames. They were in former times the Royal private shooting grounds; but they have lately, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, been thrown open to the public during the summer months.

The annual account of the British Museum has been presented to Parliament, with the usual statement of the mode in which the proposed estimate for the current year, 100,850*l*., is to be expended. The salaries of so vast an establishment necessarily amount to a large aggregate, 39,084*l*., and no less a sum than 25,282*l*. is appropriated to purchases, chiefly of books, antiquities, and minerals, with nearly as much for repairs, furniture, and fittings, the latter principally for the library and department of antiquities. Bookbinding costs 7500*l*. a year. The additions to the library are greatly beyond the number of books directed by law to be supplied by the publishers. Above two-thirds of the books placed in the library last year were purchased. The number of readers was 122,424, which would give an average of 418 a day. The number has more than doubled since the noble and spacious apartment now appropriated to them was opened in 1857; but the number of visits to the other parts of the Museum, the general collections, does not quite keep up. Last year it was 517,895. In addition to the usual days—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—the Museum is now open on Saturday from twelve to six, and will be so until the end of August. All the departments have been greatly enriched and improved during the year.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the theatre of the London University College to inaugurate the Schoolmasters' Social Science Association. Lord Brougham presided, explained the objects of the Association, and warmly recommended it for public approval. Its primary object aimed at increasing the usefulness of ordinary school

education by introducing into schools the systematic teaching of social science. It also hoped, by the method of study it proposed, to engage its members in the earnest cultivation of the art of teaching. The noble lord alluded to the progress made in education during the last thirty years, when he proclaimed that "the schoolmaster was abroad," and when the celebrated education committee of the House of Commons reported on the subject. He succeeded, in conjunction with others, in obtaining from Lords Althorp and Grey a grant of 20,000*l*. from the state, and it had gone on increasing, and had gone on under good management, but if it were under better management it would do better service. Improvements might be made in its distribution, and assistance might be very properly obtained in its behalf from various corporate bodies in the kingdom. Mr W. A. Shields delivered an address on the method of study proposed to be pursued in connection with a system of social science in relation to an elementary knowledge of the relations of capital and labour, the philosophy of wages and strikes.

A sale of autographs, of the collection of M. Lucas de Montigny, has just produced upwards of 26,000*l*. Those which fetched the highest prices were, among Kings and Princes, that of the Constable de Bourbon, 120*l*.; Cardinal de Bourbon, 60*l*.; Catherine de Medicis, 69*l*.; a series of her letters, 300*l*.; Charles V., 90*l*.; Charles VII., 50*l*.; several letters of Charles IX. sold separately at 42*l*. to 95*l*.; Charles Emmanuel of Savoy, 147*l*.; several letters of the Princes de Condé at from 75*l*. to 200*l*.; two letters of Mme. Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., 135*l*. and 146*l*.; Francis II., 40*l*.; a letter of Henri III., relative to the death of the Duke de Guise, 290*l*.; several of Henri IV., from 87*l*. to 100*l*.; several of Louis XIII., from 40*l*. to 100*l*.; two of Louis XIV., 143*l*.; Marie Stuart, 220*l*.; Marie Antoinette, 100*l*.; Maria Louisa, 86*l*.; Duke de Mayenne, 20*l*. Among historical names may be mentioned, Diana of Poitiers, 155*l*.; Mme. de Maintenon, 75*l*.; Cardinal de Mazarin, 42*l*.; Mme. de Pompadour, 40*l*.; Cardinal de Richelieu, 75*l*.; Marshal de Travennes, 45*l*.; Turenne, 66*l*.; two letters of St. Vincent de Paul, 299*l*. Among writers and artists of all kinds are Bossuet, 51*l*.; Philibert Delorme, 50*l*.; Fénelon, 60*l*.; Gassendi, 67*l*.; Mme. de Grignon, 60*l*.; La Fontaine (two), 158*l*.; Massillon, 40*l*.; the painter Prudhon, 201*l*.; Racine, 141*l*.; Mlle. de Scudéry, 85*l*.; Talma, 99*l*.; and a curious document relative to the funeral of Voltaire, 151*l*. Among the noted names in the revolution are Barbaroux, 50*l*.; Carrier, 90*l*.; Charlotte Corday, 180*l*.; Hebert, *alias* Père Duchêne, 60*l*.; Lanzun the Conventualist, 100*l*.; Mlle. Mosnier, 60*l*.; Mlle. Sombreuil, 140*l*. The manuscripts of Mirabeau fetched good prices: that of his French Grammar for Sophie was knocked down at 340*l*.

The following passage in Mr. Horsman's letter to Mr. Walter, describing the history and influence of the *Times* newspaper, deserves to be remembered:

The journalism of England—so honourably conducted—elevating the tone of public morality, and sustaining the character of public men, is of inestimable value in strengthening the national institutions. But it is nothing short of a national calamity when public opinion is influenced by great journals, which, less mindful of the responsibilities than the privileges of the press, show themselves true to no principle—constant to no policy—and disdainful of all rules of public justice and morality. Now, you must excuse my taking the liberty of reminding you that there is not a leading man on either front bench that the *Times*, guided with such wonderful ability, and wielding such a terrific power, has not by turns lauded and calumniated, flattered and vilified. By turns it has vehemently espoused and bitterly vituperated every party, and advocated and abandoned every principle; and there is this painful and distinctive peculiarity about the *Times*—other journals are content with opposing the policy or censuring the acts of the minister, but the *Times* always tries to crush the man. For some years it seemed its special vocation to hunt down, ruin, and destroy Lord Palmerston, whose official life is now deemed vital to the nation. Lord John Russell was once the idol to be worshipped, but more recently he would have been driven altogether from public life if the *Times* could have accomplished it. So, again, Lord Derby's first administration was supported by the *Times*; but in his second one, in the personal persecution of every leading member, it furnished only another instance of consistency and consideration; and thus with every public man that is capriciously and personally—as distinct from politically—assailed, it is not criticism but extermination that is aimed at. The practical consequences of all this on our political condition are very serious. Governments and parties have been lately in a state of weakness and disorganization, alike deplorable and dangerous; but all this is enormously aggravated when all the vast machinery of the *Times* and its gigantic writing power are directed to one end—that of pursuing to the death, day after day, every leading man on whom turn the nation (as the *Times* comes round to show) must rely, and doing this to an extent that their public acts don't justify. The result is that all our best public men become not only politically weakened, but personally discredited. Public principles are unsettled and discredited also, respect for Parliamentary government and political institutions is much shaken, and strong government becomes impossible. I avow to you my deliberate and solemn convictions, founded on much observation and reflection, that the present confusion in our political world is to a great extent owing to the manner in which every leading man, and every principle, and every cause, has been damaged by the wavering invectives of the *Times*.

A meeting was recently held at the rooms of the Lowell Institute, in Boston, to listen to an address by Dr. Isaac Hayes, the former surgeon of Dr. Kane's second expedition, upon the subject of the proposed third American Expedition to the Polar Sea. Several distinguished literary and scientific gentlemen were present and addressed the assemblage. The Honourable Edward Everett was chosen to preside. Dr. Hayes said in commencing that he came before them for the purpose of demonstrating the feasibility of making more extended explorations in the Arctic regions, and calling the attention of the public to this project with the hope of accumulating the funds necessary for the successful carrying out of such an enterprise from this country. Since the earliest days of navigation the feasibility of securing a passage to the Indies by the north-west had been entertained. The fact of the existence of this north-west passage had been established by Dr. Kane. The speaker then proceeded to illustrate, by reference to a large map which was displayed on the wall back of the platform, the condition of the unexplored region which surrounds the North Pole. He gave a brief outline of the expedition by Dr. Kane, and the course to be pursued by the proposed expedition, demonstrating in a very able manner the entire practicability of the undertaking. In conclusion he said, he needed to add but little to what had been so eloquently

said by the chairman in regard to the utility of this enterprise. In this country of progress no truth was considered of too little importance to need establishing. There was nothing which should be considered impossible. It was not to a Government like ours that they should look for aid for such an enterprise, but to the public spirit of the citizens. In order to fit out an expedition twenty thousand dollars would be required, more than half of which had been already raised. At the close of the address of Dr. Hayes, Professor Agassiz was introduced, and expressed his deep sympathy with the object of the expedition. He believed that, if carried into effect, it would solve important physical questions, discover great facts in geology, and impart a large amount of information respecting the animal kingdom. He gave to the enterprise his most hearty recommendation, and asked the support of the audience in aid of it. After other addresses favourable to the enterprise, a committee was selected to solicit pecuniary aid for the undertaking. It is announced by the publishers of Dr. Hayes's recently-published Arctic work, that a portion of the profits of that work will accrue to the benefit of this proposed expedition.

The Berlin committee who are engaged in raising a sum of money to be expended in scientific travels, thereby worthily to commemorate the life and labours of the late Alexander von Humboldt, report most favourably as to the progress of the work. Universities, learned societies, public corporations, and private persons are still contributing handsomely to the common fund; and besides contributions from all parts of Prussia, the Natural History Society of Riga has sent 214 roubles, and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg has, with the approbation of the Emperor of Russia, contributed 1000 thalers. A considerable sum has also been promised from England, which, added to the amount already in hand, has raised the amount subscribed to more than 30,000 thalers. The committee appeal for further contributions, in order that a sum may be raised, the yearly interest of which may admit of a due prosecution of the object in view.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. RAWLINSON AND THE "ATHENÆUM."

SIR.—I read in the *Athenæum* of the 19th inst. the following critique on Oxford mathematics, which is a curiosity in its way: "The Oxonians are not fortunate when they meddle with the arithmetic of probabilities; of which we have lately seen an instance. And yet there is among the Oxford professors a mathematical writer on probabilities of the soundest character. When two witnesses, for each of whom it is 10 to 1, depose to a common fact, it is 100 to 1 that the fact is true upon their evidence, not 120 to 1, as Mr. Rawlinson gives it; when three, 1000 to 1, not 1330 to 1."

It is a pity that this writer did not consult some school algebra before attacking Mr. Rawlinson. The probability in favour of each witness being 10 to 1, the probability against him is $\frac{1}{11}$. Against two such concurrent independent witnesses it is $\frac{1}{11} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{121}$; i.e., it is 120 to 1 that the purport of their testimony is true. If there be three such witnesses, the probability for them is, in like manner, $\frac{1}{11} \times \frac{1}{11} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{1331}$ —i.e., it is 1330 to 1 that the purport of their testimony is true.

It is really a disgrace to the *Athenæum* that they should allow the reputation of Mr. Rawlinson to be at the mercy of such an ignorant pretender as this reviewer has shown himself to be.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE.

OBITUARY.

BYRON, LADY ANNA ISABELLA NOEL, the widow of the poet, died on the 17th inst. She was the only daughter and heiress of the late Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Bart., and she was married in 1815. After the death of her husband, the barony of Wentworth, which had been extinct for fourteen years, was transmitted to her by writ in the right of her mother—sister and co-heiress of the second Viscount and ninth Baron Wentworth. The unhappy differences which occurred between herself and her husband are too well known to need more particular reference. They have made her celebrated; but, at the same time, it should in fairness be stated that her private virtues made her beloved.

DWARRIS, SIR FORTUNATUS WILLIAM LILLY, lawyer and author, died on Sunday last, at his house in Eccleston-square, in the 74th year of his age. He was the eldest son of Mr. William Dwaris, of Warwick. He was born in 1786, and was educated at Rugby School, and afterwards at University College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1808. Three years later he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, and went the Midland Circuit. He was knighted on the passing of an Act of Parliament for the reform of the colonial courts of law, and was elected a bencher of the Middle Temple in 1850, and for some years held the post of one of the Masters in the Court of Queen's Bench, and also the Recordship of Newcastle-under-Lyne, which becomes vacant by his decease. The worthy knight was not unknown in the literary world, having been the author of a "New Theory as to the Authorship of Junius," and of a legal work on the "Construction of Statutes." Sir Fortunatus married, in 1811, Alicia, daughter of Mr. Robert Brereton, but was left a widower in 1856.

GLOVER, MR. F. H., the Queen's Librarian, died on Wednesday, at his residence, adjoining the Palace. He had held his post for more than twenty years.

LEIGH, JAMES MATHEWS, of Newman-street, who died on the 20th April last, was so well known in the world of art, both as a teacher and a critic, that a few words are justly due to his memory. Mr. Leigh was born in London in the year 1808, and was the son of Mr. Samuel

Leigh, the well-known publisher in the Strand, whose "New Picture of London" passed through so many editions. Young Leigh, having shown a greater taste for painting than for bookselling and publishing, was allowed by his father to study for the profession of an artist, and when he was about twenty years of age had the good fortune to be placed with the celebrated William Etty as his pupil. He was, in fact, the only pupil ever received by Etty, as we are informed by Mr. Gilchrist in his valuable life of that great master. It was in 1828, shortly after Etty received his diploma of R.A., that young Leigh became his pupil; Etty receiving from the father a fine picture by Jordaens as the price of his instruction for a year. Etty was much in love with this picture, respecting which he wrote to one of his correspondents: "I have got into my possession a very glorious picture, by Jordaens, an old Flemish painter—a picture. I have long cast a covetous eye on, but had almost given up the hope of ever possessing. I would not take five hundred guineas for it. At least it is fully worth that, and I would sooner have it. It is a Bacchanalian Revel, painted with great power; containing thirty-three figures and three animals, fruit, flowers, landscape, &c. It has fallen into my hands, as the sailors say, without firing a shot. I am delighted with it more and more." In return for this picture, which was bought in at the sale after Etty's death, not for five hundred guineas, but for eighty, Etty agreed in a letter to Mr. Leigh, senior, "freely to impart information, the result of twenty-two years' study; to make over a room to the young man's use; that his own pictures, copies, &c., shall be at the latter's service; but his studio be held sacred, save when he invites the pupil thither." Mr. Leigh profited considerably from the instruction given him by Etty, not only in the practice of his art, but in forming a correct judgment of the works of others, thus assisting him to take the high position that he afterwards held as a critic and teacher. In the same year that he became Etty's pupil, Mr. Leigh exhibited three of his pictures for the first time at the Royal Academy. Two of these were portraits; the third was a composition from a Scriptural subject, "the Good Samaritan." Subsequently, he exhibited several other pictures, all of which possessed merit, and bore traces of his having profited by the instruction of his master. After completing his term with Etty, Mr. Leigh made a tour on the Continent, and visited the principal art galleries in France, Italy, and Germany. On his return he occupied himself for a time with literary pursuits, when his pen was indefatigably employed in artistic and theatrical criticisms for the *Times*, *Atlas*, *Magazine of Fine Arts*, &c. He also printed for private circulation "Cromwell," a drama, and "The Rhenish Album." The social talents and brilliant conversational powers of the young painter now procured him a high position in many intellectual circles, but proved a check to his industry in the practice of his profession. Before long, too, the opportunity of visiting Spain occurred to him, of which he was not slow to take advantage. It must be observed that in both these tours he filled his portfolio with many beautiful sketches. Upon his return from Spain he adopted the preceptive branch of art, which he carried on with untiring zeal and energy until within a month of his death, which was a very painful one, proceeding from cancer in the mouth.

Mr. Leigh's school was well known, and was at all times well attended. In artistic society he enjoyed the reputation of being a first-rate teacher and a profound critic in matters of art; and many of our most promising painters have derived much from his system of tuition. We have been favoured with the perusal of two or three of his lectures, and can speak of them as admirably adapted to call forth the latent powers of the young artist, to impress him with the necessity of careful study and assiduity to ensure even a moderate amount of success in his profession, and to imbue him with a lofty but discriminating admiration for the works of the great masters.

During the last twenty years Mr. Leigh exhibited none of his pictures. His eccentricity on this subject was easily comprehended by those who knew him intimately. The walls of his gallery in Newman-street, however, presented a monument of seldom-equalled industry. He was also in the habit, on each occasion of meeting his pupils, of himself making a sketch of the subject chosen for study; the subjects being for the most part from Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, Bulwer, and other well-known writers. All these sketches, which are executed with remarkable vigour and freedom, and sometimes even with considerable finish, have been preserved, to the extent of some hundreds in number, and will shortly, as we understand, be offered to the public; together with his pictures, and a small collection of water-colour drawings executed by him during his travels and on other occasions.

SMITH, ALBERT, the celebrated entertainer, died suddenly on Wednesday morning in the 44th year of his age. Mr. Smith was educated for the medical profession, but abandoned it early for literature. He soon acquired popularity by a quantity of light comic effusions, the most successful and popular of which were "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," and "The Scattergood Family." About ten years ago Mr. Smith turned the popularity of his name and the curiosity of the public with regard to the personal appearance of authors to good account, by writing an entertainment called "The Overland Mail," which he delivered in public, followed by "Mont Blanc" and "China." The success of this experiment was tremendous, and it enabled Mr. Smith to do what he never could have achieved by literary labour; it enabled him to amass a large fortune. Latterly, the habitual excitement of his mode of life had begun to tell upon Mr. Smith, and the state of his health gave great alarm to his family and friends. Scarcely six months ago, he received a solemn warning in the form of a fit of epilepsy; yet, in spite of the remonstrances of all about him, he refused to abandon or even to suspend his profitable occupation. Nature, so treated, takes her own revenge; and therefore, though the death of Mr. Smith be sudden, it will not much surprise those who knew anything about him. Mr. Smith married, about a year ago, Miss Mary Keeley, the daughter of Mr. Robert Keeley, the comedian. He leaves no children behind him, but a numerous circle of friends, to mourn the loss of a clever, warm-hearted, genial fellow.

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TO MASTER PRINTERS.—WANTED by the advertiser, the PRINTERSHIP of a WEEKLY or BI-WEEKLY PAPER.—Address "X. Y.," 11, Bartholomew-square, St. Luke's.

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BOOKS and BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

THE MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE are issuing a seventh thousand of Mr. Russell's Indian Diary.

MESSRS. J. W. PARKER and SON are about to publish a new tale, "Chilcot Park; or, the Sisters," by the author of "Likes and Dislikes."

THE "WORD FOR TRUTH" of an English seaman, published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, has reached a second edition.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN are publishing a second edition, revised and enlarged, of the poems of Mr. John Collett, formerly of Wadham College, Oxford.

"FRIARSWOOD POST-OFFICE," the pleasing little tale of the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," published by Messrs. J. and C. Mozley, has reached a second edition.

MR. MURRAY announces a practical work by Mr. Percy, on the subject which the latter gentleman is in the habit of handling as Lecturer at the Government School of Mines. The title is, "Metallurgy: the art of extracting metals from their ores, and adapting them to various purposes of manufacture."

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., are publishing a curious fiction by a Miss Birkinshaw, "The Chevalier," illustrative of American Revivalism among other things.

THE MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE have acquired the copyright, and are now the publishers, of the "Men of the Time," and the excellent books for boys of Mr. J. G. Edgar, all originally issued by the late Mr. Bogue.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and NORGATE have purchased the remainders of Mr. Spence Hardy's well-known works, the "Manual of Buddhism," and "Eastern Monachism."

MISS NIGHTINGALE's "Notes on Nursing" is as popular in the States as on this side the Atlantic. Messrs. Appleton and Co., of New York, have published a new and cheaper edition of it in muslin at 25 cents, and in paper covers at 15 cents.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN, and Co., of Boston (U.S.), have published, in connection with Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, the first volume of Dr. William Smith's most successful Dictionary of the Bible.

"MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE" for June presents an attractive list of contents. We note that Maurice "leads off" with a paper on "The Suffrage," with special reference to the working and professional classes.

MR. JAMES BLACKWOOD is preparing for publication "Old-fashioned Wit and Humour in Verse," by Mr. Wm. Jackson, who was for many years secretary to the Earl of Darnley, and a new edition of the Rev. T. R. Caton's "Shakespeare and the Bible."

THE NEW WORK by MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Son, will, we understand, have for its subject the Italian peninsula, in which the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been for some time a sojourner.

A NEW VOLUME of "Sermons addressed to an University Congregation" is being prepared for publication by Mr. Murray, from the pen and lips of the Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol, and the author, in conjunction with Dr. Liddell, of the well-known Greek-English Lexicon.

DR. WAAGEN reappears in the practical literature of art, re-writing and enlarging, from personal knowledge, the adaptation of Kugler's handbook, "The German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools of Painting." In this new edition, the object of the Director-General of the Berlin Gallery is to make the work a more practical manual and guide for the traveller.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN have in the press a new work by Mr. Robert Wilson, on the contemplated reform of the law of real property, with a view to simplify and facilitate the cumbrous process which has for centuries hampered its transfer in England. It is entitled "Registration of Title to Land: what it is, why it is needed, and how it may be effected."

THE GRACEFUL and WITTY LITTLE TALE published last year by Mr. Bentley, and edited by the lady of the Home Secretary, Lady Theresa Lewis, "The Semi-Detached House," has been reprinted in Boston (U.S.) by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields. The American journals ascribe it to the pen of the Hon. Miss Eden, a sister of the late Lord Auckland.

MR. JAMES S. VIRTUE will publish on Saturday "The May Exhibition, a Guide to the Royal Academy," by Mr. Walter Thornbury, the well-known art-critic and coming biographer of Turner. Mr. Thornbury's brochure is to include a notice of Mr. Holman Hunt's great picture at the German Gallery.

THE MESSRS. BLACKWOOD have published a new edition of the late lamented Professor Johnson's popular and instructive "Chemistry of Common Life." The editor is Mr. G. H. Lewes, who has borrowed from Professor Johnston's work, the title of his own, "Physiology of Common Life," the publication of which the Messrs. Blackwood have recently completed.

MR. WILLIAM TEGG is publishing a one-volume edition of Cowper's Works, Life and Letters, so that admirers of the poet of the Sofa may have his poetry, prose, and biography, in the smallest possible compass. The edition is the well-known one of the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, the biographer of Leigh Richmond. Of that issue, in 1847, 70,000 copies were sold in six years.

MR. DAVID ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, is just publishing a memoir of the late Rev. Dr. John Brown, minister of Broughton-place Church, Edinburgh. Dr. Brown was one of the most eminent members of the United Presbyterian body, and enjoyed a high reputation as a Biblical scholar and practical theologian. His biographer is the Rev. Dr. Cairns, of Berwick, a gentleman of much distinction, intellectual and theological, in the religious communion to which he belongs.

"IT IS OUR PAINFUL DUTY (says an Edinburgh paper) to record the death of Mr. John Johnstone, so well and so honourably known in connection with the eminent publishing firm in this city of Messrs. Johnstone and Hunter. Mr. Johnstone has for some time been labouring under an attack of paralysis, which on Friday evening suddenly cut short his career at the comparatively early age of fifty-six."

THE IMPORTANT REPUBLICATION (announced in previous numbers) of the treatise on Metaphysics, contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" by Mr. Mansell, the Bampton Lecturer, will be published by the Messrs. Black immediately. The full title of the work is, "Metaphysics, or the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real"—a striking definition at the threshold!

SINCE THE PUBLICATION of Mr. Kingsley's "Glaucus," the beach has produced quite a literature of its own. "Ebb and Flow, the Curiosities and Marvels of the Sea-shore," is the latest contribution to popular sea-side science. It is edited by the Rev. R. W. Fraser, of Edinburgh, and is intended for young people. The publishers are Messrs. Houlston and Wright, of London, and Mr. Menzies, of Edinburgh.

WE have had several works on ancient gems, some of them pictorially admirable; but the value of gems as interesting historical memorials has been too much overlooked. This will not be the case with the new work in preparation by Mr. Murray, from the pen of the Rev. C. W. King, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. It will be entitled, "Antique Gems: their origin, use, and value, as interpreters of ancient history, and as illustrative of ancient art." It will be uniform with Birch's and Marryatt's "Pottery."

MESSRS. THOMAS MURRAY and SON, of Glasgow, have several interesting works in the press: among them, "The Screw Propeller: who invented it?" by Robert Wilson, Manchester; "The Daughters of India: their Social Condition, Religion, Literature, Obligations, and Prospects," by the Rev. Edward Jewitt Robinson, late Missionary in Ceylon; and "Scottish Field Sports," a volume of gossip and instruction for strangers, &c., by J. D. Dougall, author of "Shooting Simplified."

THE "NORTH BRITISH REVIEW."—This well-known quarterly will, we understand, in future be published by Messrs. T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh, the well-known theological publishers, and the next number will be issued in August as usual. A prior change, it will be remembered, in the arrangements of the *North British Review*, took place some time ago, when the Free Church supporters of the chief Scottish quarterly (for the *Edinburgh* is to all intents and purposes an English publication) took alarm at some expressions in a speculative paper, contributed, we believe, by Mr. Isaac Taylor.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN and Co., of Cambridge, are about to publish a scientific work which, for various obvious causes, not least among them the eminence of its author, will be looked forward to with considerable interest. It is the lecture on Sir Robert Rede's foundation, delivered before the University of Cambridge, on the 15th of the present month, by Mr. Phillips, Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge. It will be entitled "The Origin and Succession of Life on the Earth," and deals with the great problem recently handled by Mr. Charles Darwin.

THE MESSRS. BLACKWOOD have published a third edition of the "Scenes of Clerical Life," which first made "George Eliot" famous. We learn from the States that the Messrs. Harper of New York have printed as a first edition of "The Mill on the Floss" fifteen thousand copies. The work is meeting with the success which was anticipated for it by the American "trade." Of "Adam Bede," its precursor, several editions have been sold off in the States. The former book is produced in two styles—the one a duodecimo in muslin, at one dollar; the other a double-columned octavo pamphlet, at fifty cents (2s. 1d.) Cheap enough!

"CAN ANYBODY TELL US" (asks the *Publisher's Circular*) "what has become of the Book Import Duty Repeal? In common with other journals, we have discussed its effects, and certainly were under the impression that it was a real substantial proposition; but here we have before us the Customs Bill as amended in committee, with no word about books in it. To Chancellors of the Exchequer, and experienced legislators, the explanation of this is no doubt simple; but, unfortunately, those who are affected by the change, and whose business operations are paralysed by this prolonged uncertainty, are less familiar with such subjects. It is now weeks since Mr. Gladstone first unfolded his financial scheme, and nothing is yet settled."

APROPOS OF LORD DERBY'S POLICY in the matters of the paper duty and the Commercial Treaty, "A Paper-Maker" wrote to the *Morning Star*, on the supposition (a correct one, as things have turned out) that the domestic excise on paper was to be retained: "It is said that under the French treaty, to which the Lords have agreed to give effect, foreign paper will have to be admitted at a duty of three-halfpence per pound. The present import duty on foreign paper is twopence halfpenny, so that the paper-makers are to lose their protection of a penny per pound against foreign paper, and at the same time be kept under the oppressive system of excise."

THE "MEMORIALS" of the late Thomas Hood, which we previously intimated were in preparation by the Messrs. Moxon, will consist, we understand, almost entirely of the letters of the humorist, collected, edited, and arranged by his daughter, Mrs. Broderip (herself a popular authoress); with preface and notes by his son, Mr. Thomas Hood of Liskeard, known in literature as the contributor of some pleasing verse to the *Cornhill*, and in other ways. The work is to be dedicated "To the People." The frontispiece will be a fac-simile of Hood's sketch for his own monument, made during his last illness; and there will be vignettes from his unpublished sketches, and a fac-simile of a sheet from his MS. of "The Song of the Shirt."

THE PAPER DUTY, PUBLISHERS, &c.—The Parliamentary discussion, addresses of deputations, &c., which have been followed by the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill in the House of Lords, turned chiefly on constitutional, financial, and political principles and questions; so that we refrain from giving any abstracts of them. The only publishing firms represented in the deputation to Lord Derby were the Messrs. Routledge, Messrs. Petter, Galpin, and Co., and the London Printing and Publishing Company. As an import duty of 1½d. per lb. will be imposed on foreign papers, in consequence of the retention of the excise duty, there will be an end of course of Mr. Puller's motion to impose a duty of 1d. per lb. on foreign papers, the products of countries which prohibit or tax heavily the export of rags.

WE ARE ALWAYS GLAD to see signs of literary activity in our minor provincial towns, in many of which peculiar opportunities exist for valuable contributions to archaeology in particular. Messrs. Berridge and Sons, of Derby, are to publish, and Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., of the same town, is to edit, a new archaeological quarterly to be entitled *The Reliquary*. It is designed as a depository for precious relics, legendary, biographical, and historical; illustrative of the habits, customs, and pursuits of our forefathers, more especially relating to Derbyshire, one of the richest counties in the kingdom in remains of antiquity, folk-lore, historic sites, relics and traces of ancient manners and customs, picturesque and interesting ruins, &c. The projectors hope that it will become not only a serial of local interest, but one of value and service to the general historian, the archaeologist, the biographer, the genealogist, the artist, and the topographer. Derbyshire is to be taken as the text-book; but the history of England, it is intended, will be the field it will illustrate.

WE FORMERLY INTIMATED that the Messrs. Longman were preparing for publication an English translation, executed under the author's superintendence, of "The Sea and its Living Wonders," the title of a popular work on natural history by the eminent German naturalist, Dr. George Hartwig, which has already reached a fourth edition. The edition to be issued by Messrs. Longman will be embellished with wood engravings, and an entirely new series of illustrations in chromo-xylography, representing all the most interesting objects described in the work, from original designs by Henry Noel Humphreys. Another English version of the same popular German work is also in preparation by Messrs. Houlston and Wright, to be entitled "Life in the Sea: a popular account of the nature, habits, and functions of marine animals." The translator is that versatile *littérateur*, Mr. Lascelles Wrixall, and his translation has been revised, from a scientific point of view, by Mr. Francis Ainsworth, F.R.G.S.

MR. BOHN ON THE BOOK IMPORT DUTY, &c.—In a recent letter to the *Times* on the paper duty, this eminent publisher makes some pertinent and timely observations on the want of reciprocity between the proposed fiscal arrangements of Mr. Gladstone, on the one hand, and those of the Americans on the other, in the matter of the duties levied by each on the import of books. "The import duty on English books printed in foreign countries (says Mr. Bohn) has, for the last few years, been reduced to 15s. per cwt. where there is international copyright, and to 30s. where there is not; while the Americans, with whom our literary commerce is by far the largest, levy a duty of 10 per cent. (equivalent to 60s. per cwt.) on all books exported from this country; and this disproportionate duty the United States, so far from diminishing, have seriously thought of increasing. As there exists a vast amount of English literature unprotected by copyright, which either country may produce for sale in the other, there is great inconvenience in this discrepancy; but should these duties, as is proposed, be entirely removed on our side, while they are maintained in full force on the other, we are not unlikely to be flooded

with an unnatural and unfair competition in what is essentially our own national property and a source of employment to our people." On the subject of the facilities for the introduction of cheap Continental reprints of English copyright works, chucked over by Mr. Gladstone when introducing his budget, Mr. Bohn makes some observations in perfect harmony with the remarks which have, from time to time, appeared in our own columns: "The want," he says, "of any fiscal object in examining books at the Custom-houses will tend to the surreptitious introduction of what are protected by copyright, as happens largely in our colonies. It is true that such books may be seized wherever they are found or exposed for sale; but hundreds—nay, thousands of copies, may be distributed in private channels, and remain undiscovered by the parties injured, until too late to apply a remedy. No doubt there are several importers in London who will be very well pleased to get over their books without examination, and especially without duty, but this will only benefit themselves, and not the public."

IN HIS SPEECH AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on Tuesday week, against the interference of the Peers with the repeal of the paper duty, Mr. Bright made the following observations: "I know a paper-maker who on the strength of this repeal has already involved himself in the building of a large paper-mill. I know others who have made large contracts to supply paper at a decline of 14s. a ton in price on the 16th of August, the day after this Bill should take effect. I see from various letters and statements in the newspapers that in several counties of England paper-mills that had become almost—at least, if not ruinous—abandoned for many years past, are beginning to put on a lively air, and you see all the appearance of renewed industry and life about them."

THE MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The music-printing business of Mr. C. Davidson, of Peter's-hill, Doctor's Commons, is about to be transferred to new proprietors, who will carry it on under the above title. For this business, with all its appurtenances, the directors allege that they have agreed to pay 12,000*l.* by instalments, and 8000 paid-up *l.* shares. The purchase includes the goodwill, stock, plant, printing machinery, fixtures, and fittings, the stereotype, steel, and copper plates, lithographic drawings, and wood engravings, together with the printing rights connected therewith. The plant embraces Mr. Davidson's periodical work *The Musical Treasury*, or *Music for the Million*; "Davidson's Musical Libretto Books," a series of oratorios and oratorio handbooks; musical instruction books, vocal and instrumental, &c.; Dibdin's Songs, with the music; and "Cumberland's British Theatre," a work which comprises above 27,000 metallic stereotype plates, and an average of 200,000 printed books.

THE IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS may be issued by any publisher without the payment for copyright. Mr. Rawlings, of the Hope Paper Mills, Wrexham, thus brought them into play when arguing against the paper duty at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday week: "Look at the Irish Lesson Books. Did you ever examine them? Those are books upon which no author is paid a single sixpence—they are plain, common lesson books, and Dr. Watts, of Manchester, has gone into an accurate calculation as to how many of those school books go to the pound, and he finds that when you get to the Third and Fourth Lesson Books out of every thousand copies the Government steps in and sweeps away 260, in the shape of paper duty. And when you get still further to the commoner and cheaper series of Lesson Books, up to the Fifth or Sixth, this result is found, that out of a thousand copies not less than 302 of the Sixth Irish Lesson Books are actually taken back by the Government in the form of paper duty."

THE PAPER MARKET.—The following account of the paper trade for the last month is condensed from *The Stationer*:—"During the past month the execution of orders in hand by makers has been much larger, and the supply somewhat more plentiful, than for some time past; and the demand being below the average, the result has been a much easier state of the market; but the slight improvement that has taken place only applies to goods of the heavier kinds and weights, as fine and common small hands, tissues, and lightweight printings are as scarce as ever. Advances in price have again taken place, consequent upon the enhanced prices of raw material, produced, in a great measure, by the exaggerated representations with regard to scarcity of rags and other raw materials. Business in Town: Trade during the month has very materially improved, and assumed a much more settled state, supplies, as above stated, having somewhat increased, and many of the wholesale houses have been pushing sales of paper having the old or black 'duty charged' stamp. Country trade, although the impending change still somewhat checks orders, is, on the whole, fast recovering its usual steadiness. Export trade again shows the unsatisfactory feature that has been occasionally observed in it of late, namely, not only the absence of the usual progression, but a falling off from the average returns; but we have reason for supposing that it arises from the fitful state of some of our foreign markets, caused by previous excessive supplies, and we think we shall find it but of temporary duration."

A BOOKSELLER IN THE POLICE COURT.—In the Guildhall Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Westley, bookseller and publisher, of Paternoster-row, appeared before Sir F. G. Moon, to answer the complaint preferred against him by the directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, for having sent a quantity of dangerous combustibles, consisting of lucifer matches, in a parcel to be conveyed by the above railway, without specifying the nature of the contents, contrary to the provisions of the Act of Parliament. Mr. Ashley, on the part of the company, stated that these proceedings were taken, not with the desire of inflicting any severe penalty upon Mr. Westley, but for the purpose of making an example, and thereby deterring others from committing similar offences. The facts of the case were very clear. It appeared that Mr. Westley was in the habit of inclosing packages, left with him for that purpose, in his periodical parcels to his customers in the country, and in the present instance the real delinquent delivered a parcel to Mr. Westley, who, in ignorance of the contents, forwarded it to the railway station to be conveyed to Cambridge. After the parcel had been in the office some time the clerks detected an extraordinary smell, and upon examining the whole of the luggage the strange smell was found to proceed from Mr. Westley's parcel, and it was accordingly opened, and a number of boxes of lucifer matches discovered almost in a state of ignition, the matches in one box adhering together in a mass and actually smoking, so that the whole of the company's property at the station would have been destroyed had not the discovery of such combustible materials been made before the closing of the office for the night. It was under these circumstances that the company felt, for their own protection, they were bound to take serious notice of the matter. At the same time believing that Mr. Westley, although legally liable, was in reality the innocent agent of the real offender, they would leave the case entirely in the magistrate's hands to impose such a penalty as would be a caution to others. Mr. Westley said the facts, as stated by Mr. Ashley, were perfectly correct; but he did not appear to relish the idea of pleading guilty to an offence of which he was innocent. Sir F. G. Moon explained that the admission of the facts was equivalent to a plea of guilty, and it would be better for Mr. Westley to adopt that plea; for if witnesses were examined it might transpire that some of Mr. Westley's servants were aware of the contents of the parcel, which would interfere with the mitigation of the penalty he contemplated. Mr. Westley then pleaded guilty. Sir F. G. Moon said that under the circumstances he should mitigate the penalty from 20*l.* to 40*s.*

PURE LITERATURE ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday night the annual *conversazione* of this association was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Amongst those present were the Earl of Shaftesbury (in the chair), Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Right Hon. Joseph Napier and party, Dowager Countess of Glasgow, the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson (Master of the Temple), &c. &c. The Rev. H. Leach, the corresponding secretary, commenced the proceedings by an extemporaneous statement as to the progress of the society, setting forth its three main divisions as follows: First, the collection and distribution of desirable books and periodicals. Works of an opposite class were circulated freely all over the country in vast numbers; and the only way to counteract their pernicious influence was by the circulation of works of a wholesome tendency. This was one of the most important branches of the society's work. They sent out 650 parcels monthly, and thus distributed about 120,000 periodicals of a sound and healthy character. This was independent of the various branches, the circulation at each of which was as follows: Clerkenwell, 25,000; Bermondsey, 18,000; Bristol, 80,000; Huntingdon, 12,000; Oldham, 9000; total, 264,000. Almost all these periodicals were sold, and large numbers of them were introduced where they were not circulated before. The second branch of the society's work was the critical examination of works previous to their being admitted into their catalogue as recommended for circulation. Sometimes a work was rejected for a single undesirable expression; and so careful were they, that he believed they occasionally went too far. But the error was on the right side. They had also a committee of ladies engaged in reading works critically, from whose labours they had derived great advantage, 150 excellent volumes having thus been added to their list. Amongst the works most popular with their friends he mentioned "Smiles's Life of Stephenson," Maunders's various Treasuries, "Macaulay's Essays," "Dr. Livingstone's Travels," Hugh Miller's Works, Histories of British India, "Half-Hours with the Best Authors," "Epitome of Alison's History of Europe," "The Leisure Hour," "The Sunday at Home," and other similar works. It was highly creditable to the taste of their friends that works of fiction did not rank very highly with them, as compared with books of a more solid and instructive nature. The third branch of their operations was the granting of libraries selected from their catalogue at half-price. The liberality of Mr. Charles Buxton enabled them to send out a large number of those libraries. Mr. Buxton had paid the society 350*l.* some time ago for this purpose, and recently another sum.

of 1500., with an expression of his great gratification at the amount of good the society was in this way enabled to accomplish. He had also sent them a number of copies of the "Life of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton," a copy of which would be added to all future libraries granted. In this way 15,000 volumes had been sent out during the past year, in all cases to permanent institutions under the management of trustees. One was going with the forces to China, another had gone to Jamaica, and had given so much satisfaction that they got payment for another by return of post. The Right Hon. J. Napier next addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with much ability, on the great importance of the diffusion of pure literature amongst the people. After an interval the proceedings were resumed by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General of the Forces, who also expatiated at some length on the importance of a pure literature. The Earl of Shaftesbury said his excellent friend who had just sat down had been prevented by his modesty from alluding to a very successful work of his own—one of the productions of his earlier days—"The Subaltern." This was a work which commended itself to public notice by the excellence of its style, by the purity and simplicity of its sentiments, and by the truthfulness of its narrative. It was a book in which the late Duke of Wellington took a very singular delight, and he (Lord Shaftesbury) had frequently heard the Duke express his approval of it at a period when he had the opportunity of frequently spending hours in his company. The Duke used to take the book up and read it, and he said on one occasion, "This book is truth itself." His Lordship then urged the importance of the work in which this society was engaged, and said that it was productive of the greatest benefit to the world. The association had been singularly successful in substituting pure literature for works of a decidedly immoral tendency. The *British Workman*, for instance, which had now a circulation of 250,000 per month, must have displaced a large amount of impure literature, and must have created and fostered a taste for works of a healthy character. "Cassell's Family Bible" was a work of singular cheapness, and of singular excellence, so far as it had gone. His Lordship concluded by urging all whom he addressed to exert themselves to the utmost to provide suitable reading for the poorer classes in their leisure moments. The proceedings were shortly afterwards brought to a close in the usual way.

MR. WRIGLEY ON THE PAPER DUTY.—The Times has published another long letter from Mr. Thomas Wrigley on the injustice of repealing the paper duty so long as the exportation of rags from foreign countries is prohibited. Mr. Wrigley goes over much the same ground as in former letters. Replying to the statement that the supply of home material (rags) has hitherto kept pace with the demand, Mr. Wrigley avers that "this statement is made in the face of the fact that during the last sixteen years, our purchases of foreign rags have doubled; and we are at this moment buying from continental states, which are to be our future competitors, 15,000 tons of rags at a cost to us of 300,000L., and which they can manufacture into paper at a cost to themselves of 165,000L., the difference being the export duty of 9L. per ton." In continuation, Mr. Wrigley observes that "the immediate effect of a free importation of paper would be at once to paralyse our home trade. The displacement of English paper would necessarily tend to depress the price of material. The Americans would then discover that it was to their advantage to supply themselves from England entirely, where they have free access, rather than go to the Continent and purchase rags subject to 9L. per ton export duty. The Continental makers would thus have placed at their disposal the whole of the rags that had been previously exported, amounting to 35,000 tons, or one-half of the whole quantity required for the manufacture of white paper in this country, and hence they could and would supply one-half of all the white paper consumed in this country without trenching upon the supply of material required for their home trade, and, therefore, without in the least degree affecting the price of their own market." Mr. Wrigley, in the course of his letter, quotes a note from "one of the largest wholesale stationers in London," the gist of which is contained in the following sentences: "In answer to your inquiry, we are buying foreign papers which, after paying 2½d per lb. duty, are brought to this market at a lower price than the English makes can be purchased at. The foreign makers have expressed their readiness to increase their power to any extent required. It will be impossible for the English makers to compete with them unless we have free importation of foreign rags." What, we may ask, will be the position of the English makers, when the import duty on French papers falls, as it must do, under the provisions of the Treaty, from 2½d. to 1½d. per pound, equivalent to the excise duty now levied on English papers?

"THE DIAL"—"FARMING" ADVERTISEMENTS.—A curious statement, affecting the practice of farming advertisements, was made at the recent meeting of the proprietors of the *Dial*, the paper which was lately founded with the object of viewing every public question in the light of moral and religious truth. The *Dial* was printed by Mr. Tallis, the proprietor of the

Illustrated News of the World. Mr. Tallis "farmed" a certain portion of the advertising columns of the *Dial*. Mr. Beales averred "that Mr. Tallis filled the paper with advertisements of his own, to the exclusion of all general advertisements, and I thought that was not quite a right and equitable mode of carrying out his contract. Still I did not interfere; but some little time after, we remonstrated with Mr. Tallis, and complained of this. He says that he offered to give up two pages of advertisements, and that the directors made a terrible outcry at the profit that he was likely to make. I do not remember that outcry, but I do remember that when he was asked to give up two pages of those advertisements, he objected to do so, and these things went on till we actually had our paper made the instrument for advertising a rival company. Well, gentlemen, I thought that this was little short of a sort of breach of contract. And a resolution was passed by the board, and handed to Mr. Tallis, giving him plain intimation that, if that mode were continued, we should consider our contract at an end. What then took place? We are informed by our editors that, at midnight, just before the publication of one of our papers (some had actually been struck off), Mr. Tallis was seeking, without any communication with us, and without any notice to the editors, to have two letters of his own inserted in the paper, by his own men, containing direct attacks upon the board. When this came to my knowledge, when I was actually told, on the part of our highly respectable editor, that he himself was obliged to go down and remonstrate with Mr. Tallis, for seeking surreptitiously to introduce these things in the paper, I said, This does amount to a direct breach of every contract that has been entered into." [Mr. Tallis evidently thought that he had a right to do what he liked with his own. —ED. B. R.]

AMERICA.—MESSRS. APPLETON AND CO. have published the sixth volume of Mr. John C. Hamilton's somewhat pretentious book, "The History of the Republic of the United States of America, as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and his Contemporaries." This work has not met with favour at the hands of the American press.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN, AND CO., have produced, in their uniform series of the British Poets, the edition of Southey's Poetical Works, in ten volumes, which we lately alluded to as in preparation. A careful and appreciative biographical sketch of the poet, from the pen of Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, is prefixed to the work.

AT THE PRINTING-HOUSE OF THE APPLETONS, in New York, is a press made expressly for Webster's Spelling-book, which prints both sides at once. As this is the only press of its kind in existence, so Webster's "Speller" is the only book requiring a press so rapid, and on which a single book is being printed without interruption from January to December. The sale of Webster's "Speller" amounts to more than one million per annum, and more have been sold than there are people in the United States.—*New York Churchman*.

FROM THE "NEW YORK TRIBUNE" we glean the following item: "A private reprint of 'The Bay Psalm-book,' of which so much is lately said, is preparing at Boston. The edition is strictly limited to fifty copies, at ten dollars each; it is printed from a collation of the two copies belonging to the Library of Harvard College, and to Edward Livermore, Esq. Neither of these is complete, but by their union they supply all the pages. The only perfect copy preserved is at Boston, and formerly belonged to Dr. Thomas Prince, the annalist of New England, and is now in his library at the Old South Church."

WALT WHITMAN IN BOSTON.—The poet of "Leaves of Grass" (who hails from New York) has been spending the last four weeks in Boston, busy in the overseeing of a much larger and superior collection of his tantalising "Leaves," which, after running the gauntlet of the United States and Great Britain, and receiving divers specimens of about the tallest kind of indignant as well as favourable criticism, seem to have arrived at a position where they can read their title clear to be considered something, at any rate. Whether good, better, or best—or bad, worse, or worst—we shall be better able to tell when we get the new volume. Thayer and Eldridge are the publishers.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*.

A SOMEWHAT NOVEL ENTERPRISE has recently been entered upon by the daily journals of the city of New York, which is no less than the running of a special express train from that city to the neighbouring cities of Hudson, Albany, Troy, and other cities upon the Hudson River, for the conveyance of the morning editions of their several issues. The express train leaves New York at half-past three o'clock, a.m., with the papers wet from the press, and containing intelligence up to three o'clock, and with the journals as its only passengers, it rattles off at a speed of forty miles in the hour, and deposits its knowledge-disseminating freight upon the breakfast tables of readers two hundred miles distant. Naturally enough, the measure is not regarded with favour by the provincial press, being attended with a large access of circulation to the metropolitan journals, and a corresponding diminution of their own.

THE SALE OF THE BOOKS OF THE POET PERCIVAL, by Messrs. Leonard and Co., Boston, has been concluded. The more valuable of the books brought excellent prices, which were increased by the presence of Percival's autograph on the fly-leaf of nearly all the volumes. The fame of Percival, it would seem, is growing with his countrymen, and acquaintance with his poetry is rapidly spreading. The recent incorporation of his poetical works in the "blue and gold" series of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, of Boston, has done much to widen the circle of his readers.

THE NEW YORK "SATURDAY PRESS" says: "Miss Mitchell's article on Mary Somerville, which we copy this week from the May number of *The Atlantic*, is a modest and graceful tribute from one of the most learned women in this country to one of the most learned women in Europe. We trust that it will be read with care, especially by that large class of men who can find no other name for a learned woman than 'blue-stocking'—and that, too, in a country where at any social gathering it is next to impossible to find a sufficient number of men intelligent enough to add anything to the entertainment."

MR. THOMAS CARTER, of Massachusetts, has in his possession a Bible, printed by John Carwood in the year 1549. Mr. Carter is a direct descendant of the martyr John Rogers, and the Bible formerly belonged to Rogers himself. It is well authenticated that it is the book which he perused, and from which he drew strength to support him in his time of trouble, and the marks of fire are even shown upon it, where it is supposed that he carried it to the stake with him, and only handed it to his family after the flames had been kindled by which he suffered. It is printed in the old English black letter, with illuminated capitals, and the spelling of a bygone day.

THE NEW QUARTERLY, recently inaugurated under the name of *The Undergraduate*, upon the publication of its second number bears the name of *The University Quarterly*. Its reason for this change of name is, that the former name too much limits the scope of the Review, and narrows the field it is permitted to occupy, by deterring graduates of Universities from contributing to its pages. Its aim is to embody the best talent, to advance the highest interest of students in all American colleges in the entire field of liberal education, and to make colleges and educational institutions better acquainted with each other. To this end it receives contributions from both professional and collegiate students, and all who have been such. Its editorial control is in charge of an association, consisting of young men connected with the various Universities in this country, and with Cambridge in England, and the Universities of Halle, Berlin, and Heidelberg.

MESSRS. DERRY AND JACKSON, of New York, publishers, have removed from Nassau-street to No. 498, Broadway. They will publish immediately a new novel, entitled "Rutledge." They also announce as nearly ready for publication, Jack Downing's "Thirty Years out of the Senate;" "The Actress in High Life;" "Margaret Moncreiffe: a Historical Novel," by C. Burdett; "Five Years in China," by the Rev. Charles Taylor; "The Household of Bourverie," by a Southern Lady; "Jack Hopeton and his Friends," by a Georgian; "The Romance of an Irish Girl," "Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's;" "Methodism Successful," by B. F. Tefft, D.D.; "Sermons of Rev. W. Morley Punsdon;" "The Loves and Heroines of the Poets," by R. H. Stoddard; "Women of the South Distinguished in Literature," by Mary Forrest.

THE "HISTORICAL MAGAZINE" for May gives some interesting reminiscences of the colonial warfare with the Indians in this country during the latter part of the seventeenth century. There are the usual notices of the meetings and proceedings of various historical societies throughout the country. "A Glimpse of Washington Irving and Old New York" informs us that Irving, with his friends, Dr. Buchanan, Dr. Hugh M'Lean, George Bond, John Hunter, George Cummings, and Elias Desbrosses, formed the first literary society in New York. They used to meet in a back garret in Broad-street, about five doors below Wall-street, and were in the habit of reaching their literary symposium by means of a rung-ladder. Each member of the company alternately read a tale or story of his own composition, Washington Irving's contribution being always acknowledged as the best. The Elias Desbrosses above mentioned is best remembered by the street which bears his name.

THE MESSRS. HARPER, in closing the 20th volume of their magazine, enter the following plea of neutrality upon the political questions of the day: "When, ten years ago, the publishers proposed to issue a magazine which 'should place within the reach of the great mass of the American people the unbounded treasures of the periodical literature of the day,' they did not dare to hope that within five years a circle of American writers would be gathered, whose contributions, as far as the magazine is concerned, should mainly supersede the productions of their European contemporaries. But with each successive year the number and value of the original papers has increased, and for five years the magazine has been principally filled with contributions, written expressly for its pages, by American authors. There is no section and hardly a State in the Union which has not been represented in its pages. The publishers believe that

the twenty volumes of the magazine contain a more copious exhibition of American life, character, and thought, than is embodied in any or all other publications of the kind. The contributors to the magazine reside in every part of the Union, and hold their own opinions upon the exciting questions of the day. The publishers will not inquire what these opinions are, or how they are expressed, beyond the pages of the magazine. No article will be accepted or declined because the writer agrees with or dissents from their views upon subjects foreign to the article itself. But the editors will exercise the most watchful care that nothing shall appear in the magazine which shall render it an unwelcome visitor in any household in any part of the country."

WE FIND intelligence of the death of two men intimately connected with the publishing interest of the United States. One is Mr. Lawrence Johnson, a well-known stereotyper and type-founder, the head of the largest establishment in that department in America. He died in Philadelphia, where his business was carried on. A Philadelphia journal says: "Mr. Johnson, in partnership with Mr. Smith, father of his late partner, purchased the stereotype foundry of Binney and Ronaldson, on the extinguishment of that firm, and the house of L. Johnson and Co. has been for many years the leading establishment in the country for the supply, not only of type, stereotype plates, electrotypes, &c., but of every other article of printer's findings. Johnson and Co. had a branch establishment at Cincinnati, and their business was as wide-spread as the Union. Mr. Johnson was also active in private enterprises. He owned Sansom-street Hall, and much other valuable property, and he was also largely interested in the City railway enterprises. He was very wealthy at the time of his death. The other is Mr. William Wells, of the old firm of Wells and Lilly, of Boston, among the earliest of American publishing houses of repute. The *Boston Advertiser* has a sketch of him, which we condense. Mr. Wells was born in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, England, the 27th of April, 1773. He graduated at Harvard College in 1796 with high honours. In 1798 he was appointed tutor in the college, an office which he held two years. About the year 1804 he engaged in business as a bookseller in Court-street, in this city, which he carried on alone until about 1815, when he formed a partnership with Robert Lilly, under the firm of Wells and Lilly. This firm was dissolved about the year 1830 by the death of Mr. Lilly. Mr. Wells soon after relinquished the business and removed to Cambridge, where he opened a school for young ladies, which he continued for many years with much success, until the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish it. He was highly respected as a man of extensive literary acquirements, as well as a good and useful citizen of unblemished moral character. He has been for many years a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

DESERVED PRAISE is accorded by the *New York Times* to a well-conducted and in every way excellent French journal, published in New York, the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*. It says: "This 'organ of the Franco-American populations' has now seen a whole generation of readers grow up under its auspices. Founded thirty-two years ago as a weekly journal, with the special hope of making its way in the strictly literary world, and published in a small upper chamber at No. 55, Wall-street, the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, after passing through eleven changes of residence and all the usual ups and downs of newspaper, which are vastly more startling and incalculable than the ups and downs of individual life, has now installed itself in a new and handsome building of its own at No. 92, Walker-street; has become a recognised political influence in the land; and issues from its ever-busy presses a daily edition, a weekly edition, an edition for California, and an edition for Europe. Such a career would be noticeable in the case of any journal whatever, but it is doubly remarkable in the case of a newspaper printed in a tongue foreign to the great mass of Americans, and not supported, like the German journals, upon the perpetual influx of a vast immigration. In the course of the last decade the French emigration from France has not averaged more than 10,000 persons per year, and the proportion of this small number received in America has been almost nominal. The success of the *Courrier* has been based partly on the enterprise with which its circulation has been pushed in the Canadas, Louisiana, and the Spanish-American States; but in a greater measure upon the increasing cultivation of the inhabitants of New York, and upon the dignity, propriety, and ability with which the *Courrier* has been almost uniformly managed. We doubt whether London could offer to any French journal so solid a support in the way of indigenous patronage as the educated classes of New York have given to the *Courrier*; and we wish we could say with truth that the majority of our native newspapers are conducted with as much fairness, elevation of tone, and uniform good sense as have marked the *Courrier* under most of its changes of government, and particularly under the rule of M. E. Masseras, its present editor, the seven years of whose sway have evidently been anything but 'years of famine' to the enterprise which he controls."

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST OF NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS for the week ending Tuesday, May 8, 1860.

INGRAHAM.—The Throne of David, or the Rebellion of Prince Absalom. In a series of letters addressed by an Assyrian Ambassador resident at the Court of Jerusalem, to the Lord and King of the Throne of Nineveh. By the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, LL.D., Rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi, author of "The Prince of the House of David," and "The Pillar of Fire." 1dol. 25c. New York: D. W. Evans and Co.

GELDART.—A Popular History of England. By Mrs. Thomas Geldart, author of "Stories of Scotland," &c. New York: Sheldon and Co.

SOUTHBY'S Poetical Works. With a Memoir by Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq. Uniform with the "British Poets." 10 vols. 7dol. 50c. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co.

CHAMPLIN.—Text Book in Intellectual Philosophy. By J. T. Champlin, D.D., President of Waterville College. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, and Co.

PHELPS.—A Memorial of Anson G. Phelps, Jun. By Prof. H. B. Smith, D.D. New York: C. Scribner.

ABROTT.—American History. By Jacob Abbott. Vol. I.: Aborigine America. New York: Sheldon and Co.

HOLCOMBE.—Poems. By William H. Holcombe, M.D. New York: Mason Brothers.

FRANCE.—The eleventh part of the "Dictionnaire théorique et pratique du Commerce et de la Navigation," published by Guillaumin, contains an excellent article on bookselling. It is from the pen of M. Fontaine de Resbecq, one of the "collaborateurs" of the "Bibliographie de la France," and has both a commercial and an historical value.

THE WORKS OF ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, St. John of Damascus, and of Maximus, Saint and Confessor, are the new volumes of Migne's great edition of the "Patrologia Græca."

THE VARIOUS FESTIVALS OF THE PARIS PRINTERS, &c., alluded to in a recent publication, came off with éclat on the 6th inst., the fête-day of the patron saint of the Paris printers, St. John the Evangelist. The master printers were entertained by one of themselves, M. Napoléon Chaix, at his country seat, and the banquet of the printers' foremen was attended by at least one member of the Institute.

THE MEN whom the stock-jobbing and speculative mania of the second Empire has raised to opulence are about to sit for their portraits. A well-known French *littérateur*, M. Léouzon le Duc, has commenced a series of monographs of "Contemporary Financiers." No. I. is devoted to M. Mirès, who has speculated in everything, from gas to the *Constitutionnel* and the products of M. de Lamartine's pen. On this side of the channel we should call M. Mirès a speculator; in France he is a "financier."

THE FRENCH RAG QUESTION AGAIN.—The Paris paper-makers have issued a rejoinder, of a singular kind, to the *Journal des Débats*, which condemns their protectionist policy in resisting a free export of rags from France. The gist of this curious document is, that we English are very absurd to ask for French rags when we can procure French paper! They say that paper is itself a raw material, referring triumphantly to Mr. Gladstone's statement of the numerous uses to which it may be turned, and this raw material they are perfectly willing to export to Mr. Gladstone's countrymen. "Why ask for our rags," their manifesto ends, "when we offer you the product of these rags—paper?" Ingenious, but unsatisfactory!

MM. JACQUEMART and FEUTRE have published a letter addressed to the French Acclimatization Society, recommending that body to add to its Zoological Garden an Agricultural Institute, which should have for its object the experimental investigation of better modes of culture, the improvement of veterinary processes, and of implements of agricultural labour. Our French friends seem to have put the cart before the horse, and to have begun with an Acclimatization Society, instead of starting with such an association as our own Royal Agricultural Society. We in England have acted more wisely, and the new Acclimatization Society follows, as a graceful supplement, the long and successful career of the Royal Agricultural Society, with its many provincial offshoots.

GERMANY.—A certain German novelist, Charles Jean (a pseudonym for Braun v. Braunthal) has discovered a new hero for an historical novel. It is not Napoleon III., or even Napoleon I., but Napoleon II., the unfortunate Duke de Reichstadt, whom his cousin (Charles Jean aiding) has ranged among the Emperors of the French.

OTTO ROQUETTE, the graceful poet, has brought out a biography of a strange old German *littérateur*, J. C. Günther.

A MAYENCE PUBLISHER has brought out a new edition of St. Anselm's Meditations, with a "Liber de XIV. beatitudinibus," now first published, and edited and prefaced by its discoverer or resuscitator, the Bishop of Bruges.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, Louis Napoleon, and Swammerdam have given their names to German novels. Astronomy furnishes the hero of a new historical novel, by a writer of the name of Raven, recently published by Brockhaus, of Leipzig. It is entitled "Galileo Galilei."

TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD AND TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

BANKRUPTS.—Edward Smith, Birmingham, printer and stationer, May 30 and June 23, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court, Birmingham; solicitors, Messrs. E. and H. Wright, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Kinnear, Birmingham.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—A. Rowley and J. Brown, Manchester, lithographic printers and stationers.

DIVIDENDS.—June 13, W. T. Ashfield, Church-street, Lambeth, Surrey, lithographer and copper-plate printer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on the day of meeting.—June 14, T. Murrells, Brighton, stationer.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS, whose estates and effects have been vested in the Provisional Assignee. To be heard at the Court House, Portugal-street, June 5.—George Thomas Izod, Howard's-terrace, Lorrimer-road, Walworth, and Tudor-street, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, engraver.—Francis William Farbrother, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, print-seller.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By J. LOVELACE, Bexley, Kent, S.E. Ireland's Kent (Virtue's), Paris, 2s., 7 and 22 to the end.

Vestiges of Creation. The cheap edition.

By W. and E. PICKERING, Bath. Scott's Novels, People's Edition, Parts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 36, 41, 42, 47 to the end. Scott's Novels, Vols. 24 to 48, both inclusive, cloth. Hemans's Works, Vols. 4 and 5 of the 7 vol. edition (Blackwood).

By GILBERT BROTHERS, 18, Gracechurch-street, E.C. Rowe's Shakespeare, with engravings. 1709-10. Literary Cookery. By a Detective.

REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, the third portion of the library of the late S. W. Singer, Esq., editor of Shakespeare, &c. This portion of Mr. Singer's library realised 1023l. 6s. We subjoin some items of this interesting sale, among which will be noted the copies of the second folio of Shakespeare and the *editio princeps* of Spenser's "Faery Queen."

Nichols (J.) Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, with index, 9 vols. in 10, portraits and plates, red morocco. 1812-16. 5l.

Northumberland (Earl of) Household Book, edited by Bishop T. Percy, uncut, rare. 1770. Presentation copy, with the Percy pedigree, from the Duke of Northumberland to John Brand, whose autograph note recording the gift is on fly-title, and a transcript by him of Bishop Percy's MS. Remark respecting the monastery of Hulne at end. This copy sold in Brand's sale for 11l. 11s. 3l. 10s.

Notes and Queries, Vols. I. to IX., uncut. 1850-54. 1l. 17s.

Palgrave (Sir F.) Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, Anglo-Saxon Period, 2 vols. 1832. 4l.

Newcastle (Marchioness of) Natures Pictures drawn by Fancies Pencil to the Life (in prose and verse), an exceedingly rare volume. 1656. 9l. 5s.

Palgrave (Jehan) Lesclarcissement de la Langue Françoisse, black letter, very rare, but wanting title, dedication, and introduction. Fine copy, with autograph signature of R. Southey, the Poet, in the original oak boards, covered with stamped leather, sold with all faults. R. Pynson and J. Haukyns, 1530. 7l. 2s. 6d.

Pierce Plowman's Vision (in verse), now the seconde time imprinted. Black letter, R. Crowley, 1550. 3l. 6s.

Raynouard (M.) Choix des Poésies Originales des Troubadours, 6 vols. Paris, 1816-21. 7l. 2s. 6d.

Rolliad (The), frontispiece. Lord Byron's copy, with some lines in his autograph on the fly-leaf. 1l. 10s.

Richardson (C.) New Dictionary of the English Language, 2 vols. 1836-37. 2l. 10s.

Rymer (T.) et R. Sanderson, Fœdera. 10 vols. calf. Hagæ Comitibus, 1745. 10l. 2s. 6d.

Shakespeare (W.) Plays, with Illustrations of various Commentators, and notes by S. Johnson and G. Steevens, revised by I. Reed. 10 vols., 1785. The margins covered with MS. notes, which Mr. Singer pronounces to be by that elegant scholar, Mr. Justice George Hardinge. 3l. 4s.

Shakespeare (W.) Plays and Poems, with Life and enlarged History of the Stage by E. Malone, with Glossarial Index. 21 vols. portrait and cuts, with some MS. additions inserted, and an autograph letter from Mr. J. P. Collier to Mr. T. Amoyt, whose copy it was. 1821. 5l. 7s. 6d.

Saxon Chronicle in Anglo-Saxon and English, with notes by J. Ingram. Calf extra, map and plates of coins, &c. 1823. 2l. 18s.

Schueren (Gherardi de) Vocabularius qui intitulator Teuthonista vulgariter dicendo der Duytschlender, 2 parts in 1 vol. Rare, very fine copy, in the original oak boards, covered with stamped leather. Coloniae, per me Arnoldum ther hornen, 1477. Prefixed is a long MS. note of Mr. Singer, respecting the great value and rarity of this Teutonic Glossary. 27l.

Shakespeare (W.) Comedies, &c. The second impression, portrait and verses (two words in the latter supplied in MS.) T. Cotes, for J. Smethwicke, 1632. 18l. 5s.

Shakespeare (W.) Comedies, &c. Second edition, wants portrait, verses, and last leaf, very large copy, but stained and mended at the beginning. Splendidly bound in red morocco, with broad leather joints, the sides covered with elaborate gold tooling. ib. 1632. 5l. 7s. 6d.

Shakespeare (W.) Comedies, &c. Second edition, imperfect. ib. 1632. 1l. 15s.

Shakespeare (W.) Comedies, &c., with MS. corrections in an old hand. Second edition, very large copy, with portrait, but wanting the verses, also complete. T. Cotes, for R. Allot, 1632. 19l. 10s.

Shakespeare (Mr. W.) Comedies, &c., with seven Plays never before printed, &c. The third impression, imperfect. Printed for P. C. 1664. Most of the copies of this edition were destroyed in the great Fire of London. 9l. 9s.

Shakespeare (Mr. W.) Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. Original edition of 1623 (reprint), portrait and verses, corner of title in MS. Printed by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623 (1808). With this lot was sold an imperfect copy of the real first edition. 7l.

Shakespeare (W.) Reprint of first edition, with portrait, but wanting the verses, uncut. ib. 1623 (1808). 3l. 10s.

Sidney (Sir P.) Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, now for the third time published, with sundry new additions (Sonnets, Defence of Poesie, Astrophel and Stella, and the May Lady) by the same author. W. Ponsonbie, 1598.—Ariosto (L.) Orlando Furioso, in English Heroical Verse by Sir John Harrington, first edition, plates, but wanting title-page, 1591, old calf gilt. In one vol. 6l. 10s.

Spenser (E.) Faerie Queene, 2 vols. First edition, quite complete, very rare, russa extra, g. e. by C. Lewis. Printed for Wm. Ponsonbie, 1590-96. At the end of Book III. are five stanzas which were omitted in all subsequent editions, describing the meeting of Sir Scudamore and Amoret, having been replaced by three others of a different tendency. This copy contains both sets of the complimentary sonnets, namely, those then occupying sheet P P, ending with Errata, and the sheet Q q, with fifteen. With this copy was sold, uniformly bound, the second edition of Vol. I., dated 1596, which is a valuable addition, on account of the variations contained therein. 22l. 10s.

Walpole (Horace, afterwards Earl of Oxford) Anecdotes of Painting in England, and Catalogue of Engravers, 5 vols., portraits, red morocco, g. e. by C. Lewis. Strawberry-hill, 1765. 6l. 10s.

Wood (A. A.) Athenae Oxonienses, and Fasti of the University, with additions and continuation by P. Bliss, 4 vols., half russa, uncut. 1813. 6l. 18s.

Voragine (J. de) Golden Legende, named in latyn Legenda aurea, woodcuts, black letter, sold not subject to collation, as the title, five leaves in signature H and the corners of the three last leaves are wanting, calf extra. Wynkyn de Worde, 1527. The Lives and Histories, taken out of the Bible, exhibit the earliest translation of any portion of the Bible into English. In "the lyfe of Adam," the translator says, "they toke fygge leaves and sowed them togyder for to cover theyr members in maner of breches," long before the passage was rendered similarly for the famous "Breeches Bible." 9l. 10s.

Wither (G.) Collection of Emblems, frontispiece, portrait, dial (without the hands), and plates of emblems. Large copy, but slightly wormed. 1635. 6l. 15s.

By THE SAME, on Friday, May 11, and Monday, May 14, a collection of curious and rare books, including many relating to English Catholics and the Jesuits, and to which was added the scientific library of the late T. H. Henry, Esq., F.R.S., the miscellaneous library of the late Rev. J. Gwillim, a collection of Chinese books, &c. The amount realised by the two days' sale was 417l. 8s. The following are a few of the more interesting lots, with the prices which they brought:

Elfric Society Publications, 15 parts. 1l. 8s.

British Poets, from Chaucer to Sir William Jones, 124 vols. in 62, fronts. Bagster's re-issue of Bell's edition. 1807. 4l. 11s.

Hearne. Reliquiae Hearnianae, 2 vols., only 150 printed. Oxford, 1857. 2l. 16s.

Cawdor Family. The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor, 1236-1742, edited by Cosmo Innes, Esq. Edinburgh, 1859. 1l. 12s.

Spalding Club (Miscellany of the), 5 vols. Aberdeen, 1841-52. 1l. 4s.

Watt (R.) Bibliotheca Britannica, arranged under Authors and Subjects, 4 vols. Scarce. 1824. 4l. 19s.

Monstrelet (E. de) Chroniques, translated by T. Johnes, 5 vols. Large paper, only twenty-five printed. Hafod Press, 1809. 3l. 5s.

Persons (R.) A Conference about the next Succession to the Crowns of England, divided into two parts, published by R. Doleman. Original edition of this rare volume, with the genealogical table, from edition of 1681, olive morocco. Printed at N. with Licence, 1594. 1l. 10s.

Persons (R.) Treatise of Three Conversions of England, from Paganism to Christian Religion. 3 vols. morocco. A very rare work to find fine and complete. Imprinted with Licence, 1603, 1604. 4l.

Percy Society Publications, a set, wanting vols. 13, 14, 15, 26, and 30, half calf gilt, contents lettered, 1840-57. 25 vols. 9l. 12s. 6d.

Barante (M. de) Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne, de la Maison de Valois 1364-1477. 12 vols. in 6, cinquieme edition. Paris, 1837-58. 2l. 12s.

Tiraboschi (G.) Storia della Letteratura Italiana, 16 vols., Milano, 1822-26. 9l.

Shakespeare (W.) Works, the text formed from a collection of the old editions, with notes, Life, &c., by J. P. Collier, 8 vols. 1844. 3l. 10s.

Britton and Brayley's Beauties of England and Wales, 46 vols., plates, sold not subject to the usual collation. v. g. 3l.

Yarrell (W.) History of British Birds, 3 vols., upwards of 500 woodcuts. Van Voorst, 1843. 3l. 5s.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Monday last, and the two following days, the library of Mrs. Anna Young, of Rochester, with other books of rarity and value. The most important lots were:

Chalmers (Alex.) General Biographical Dictionary, 32 vols. calf gilt. 1812. 6l. 10s.

Costumes of Different Nations, viz.: Great Britain, Austria, China, Russia, and Turkey; also the Military Costume of Turkey, and the Punishments of the Chinese, about 400 fine coloured plates, with descriptions in English and French, together 7 vols. blue morocco, extra gilt edges, borders of gold on the sides, royal 4to. 1804. 5l.

Somers (Lord) Collection of Scarce and Curious Tracts, second edition, revised, augmented, and arranged by Sir W. Scott, 13 vols. calf gilt. 1809-15. Best edition, now very scarce. 15l. 15s.

Galerie de Florence et du Palais Pitti, avec les Explications, 400 beautiful engravings of pictures, statues, bas-reliefs, and gems, 4 vols. Paris, 1819. 5l. 10s.

Wight (Robert) Figures of Indian Plants, 6 vols. Madras, American Mission Press, for the Author, 1840-53. 15l. 5s.

Lamartine (M. A.) Œuvres complètes, Edition des Souscripteurs, 14 vols. half calf gilt, marbled edges, Paris, 1849. 3l. 4s.

Art Journal from 1844 to 1858, and the Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1851, numerous fine plates and woodcuts, 16 vols. (7 vols. half bound, and 9 vols. cloth), 1844-58. 7l.

Higgins (Godfrey) Anacalypsis, or an Enquiry into the Origin of Languages, Nations, and Religions, 2 vols., rare, 1856. 5l. 12s. 6d.

Bible. Macklin's Splendid Edition, numerous beautiful engravings by the most eminent English artists, fine original impressions, 6 vols. blue morocco, gilt edges, with joints, 1800. 6l. 12s. 6d.

Whitehall Evening Post, 27 vols., 1749-1802. 5l.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, May 9, and three following days, the library of the late Rev. T. H. Scott, Hon. Canon of Durham, and Rector of Whitfield, Northumberland, to which was added another library. We give a few of the more interesting items:

Jonson (Ben) Plays and Poems, edited by Gifford. 9 vols. 1816. 4l. 4s.

More (Sir Thomas) Workes and Poems, black letter. Impr. for John Cawood and others, 1557. 8l. 10s.

Rushworth and Nelson's Historical Collections, 1618-48, 1682-1701. Portraits. 10 vols. 3l. 16s.

Thurloe's Collection of State Papers, 1638-60, edited by Tho. Birch. Portrait. 7 vols. 1724. 2l. 11s.

Winwood's Memorials of State Affairs during the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Portrait. 3 vols. 1725. 1l. 3s.

Shakespeare's Plays, with Glossarial Index, edited by Isaac Reed, 21 vols. 1803. 2l. 5s.

Sidney's (Sir Philip) Works, portrait by Vertue, 3 vols. 1725. 2l. 10s.

State Trials, from the Earliest Period to 1753, edited by Cobbett, 18 vols. 1809-13. 3l. 18s.

Caulfield's Memoirs and Characters of Remarkable Persons. Portraits, large paper, 4 vols. 1819-20. 2l. 10s.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

AMERICAN View (an) of the causes which have led to the Decline of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland. Cr 8vo cl 1s (Philadelphia). A. W. Bennett.

Artist and Craftsman. Post 8vo cl 10s 6d. Macmillan and Co.

BATAINE—The Art of Extremepore Speaking. By M. Bataine. Translated from the French. 3rd edit fcp 8vo cl 4s 6d. Bosworth.

BARLOW'S Tables of Squares, Cubes, &c. New and corrected edit 12mo cl 5s. Walton and Maberly.

BIRKINSHAW—The Chevaliers: a Tale, with a true account of an American Revival. By Maria Louisa Birkinshaw. 8vo cl 12s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

BROUGHAM—Installation Address of the Right Honourable Henry Lord Brougham, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, delivered on the 18th of May. With Notes. 8vo. swd 1s. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

BROWN—Man's Restoration by Reconciliation with God, through Christ, with special reference to the Teaching of George Fox. By Wm. Brown, jun. Cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. A. W. Bennett.

BURDON—Unity: a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Hereford, at the Cathedral Church, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1859. By the Rev. John Burdon. 8vo swd 6d. (J. Head, Hereford) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

CASSELL'S Illustrated Family Paper. Vol. V. New Series. 4to cl 4s 6d; swd 3s. Cassell and Co.

CASSELL'S Illustrated Family Bible. Vol. I. Genesis to 1 Samuel. Royal 4to cl 7s 6d. Cassell and Co.

CHILCOTE Park; or, the Sisters. By the author of "Likes and Dislikes." Fcp 8vo cl 5s. J. W. Parker.

CHARLESWORTH—Ministering Children. By Maria Louisa Charlesworth. New edit fcp 8vo cl 5s. Seeley and Co.

COLES (Captain) Musketry Catechism for the use of both Services and Rifle Clubs. Third edit revised and enlarged, cr 8vo 2s. Clowes and Sons.

COLLETTE—Poems: containing the City of the Dead. By John Collette. Second edit fcp 8vo cl 5s. Longman and Co.

COOK—Elements of Chemical Physics. By Josiah P. Cooke, jun. 8vo cl 18s. (Boston) Triibner and Co.

COUNTRY Landlord. By L. M. S., author of "Glady's of Harlech." 3 vols cr 8vo 3l 6d. T. C. Newby.

COWPER—The Life and Works of William Cowper complete in one vol. Edited by the Rev T. S. Grimshaw. Illustrations by J. G. Colver. 8vo cl 10s 6d. 3s. 6d. Tegg.

DELEPIERRE—A Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature and its celebrated Authors from the Twelfth Century down to the present time. By Octave Delepiere. Compiled from Flemish Sources. 8vo cl 9s. J. Murray.

DIARY (The) of a Poor Young Gentleman, translated from the Dutch. By M. Anna Childs. Cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. Triibner and Co.

DUNBAR—The Life and Poems of William Dunbar. By James Paterson. 12mo cl 5s. (W. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

EAST INDIA Register and Army List for 1860. 2nd edit, corrected to May 12th. 12mo swd 10s, bd 11s 6d. Allen and Co.

ECKLEY—The Oldest of the Old World. By Sophia Mary Eckley. Cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. R. Bentley.

ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica (The); or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. 8th edit, with extensive improvements and additions, and numerous engravings. Vol. XX. 4to cl 24s. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

ENGLISH Church Union—First Report of the Church of England Protection Society, now called the English Church Union. With a Sermon, preached before the Society on May 2, 1860, by the Rev. William Gresley; and the Rules and Objects of the English Church Union, and lists of donations and subscriptions. 8vo swd 1s. J. I. Hayes.

ENGLISHMAN'S (The) Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of the Old Testament. 2nd edit revised, 2 vols roy 8vo cl 3l 13s 6d. Walton and Maberly.

EVANGELICAL Frenchman (The), or Studies for the Pulpit. Vol III. 2nd edit cr 8vo cl 5s. J. F. Shaw.

FLORA and Her Mother; or, Thoughts for Ascension-day and Whitsuntide. 18mo swd 4d. F. Guillaume.

GARDINER—Political and Legislative Conditions in National Defence. By Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B. 3rd edit 8vo swd 1s. Eyre.

GAVAZZI—Alessandro Gavazzi: a Biography. By J. W. King. New authorised edit 12mo swd 1s. A. W. Bennett.

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